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# NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-84, #4

# NEBRASKANS VIEWS ON REGULATING HEALTH CARE CHARGES

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# The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

## David R. Johnson - 1984 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the eighth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The sample for the 1984 NASIS consists of 935 respondents eighteen years of age or older residing in households in Nebraska. The sample is selected through a process called random digit dialing: within each three-digit prefix in the state, four-digit numbers are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers to complete the telephone number. Respondents are further chosen randomly from the adults in the household and interviewed over the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. All interviewing was done during March and April of 1984. This procedure produces a high-quality, representative sample of Nebraska adults. Analysis shows the sample to be representative of the state on age, sex, race, and geographical distribution.

The interview averaged approximately 35 minutes and included questions about energy use, recreation, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life, and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true value for the population lies within a range equal to the reported survey percentage plus or minus 3.3 percent. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any user and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys can be obtained by contacting the NASIS Study Director at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1985 NASIS Prospectus.

# NEBRASKANS VIEWS ON REGULATING HEALTH CARE CHARGES

The continuing rise in health care expenditures is of great concern to many, including representatives in Nebraska's Unicameral. Cost escalation is undeniable; nationwide expenditures for health care rose from $322.3 billion in 1982 to $387.4 billion in 1984. Health spending accounted for 10.6% of the nation's Gross National Product in 1984, a figure most policy-makers find unacceptable, but a figure that is predicted to reach 12-13% in the next five years. While many would turn to the national government to control health care expenditures, there is much that can be done by state governments, including Nebraska.

The Nebraska Unicameral has been grappling with the problem of containing health care costs for the past several years, considering many options along the way. Under a program which reviews each major capital expansion of health care institutions (including hospitals and nursing homes), Nebraska has tried to regulate the growth of the industry (the program is the Certificate-of-Need program). This is the "regulatory" approach to cost containment - direct efforts by government to restrain the expensive practices (such as building too many hospital beds) of health care providers. On the other side of the coin is the "competitive" approach, which would create incentives for health care providers to reduce costs by making consumers (or insurance companies or major employers) smarter "buyers" of health care services.

Nebraska has considered all of the alternatives falling under the two major headings of regulatory and competitive by creating a special task force in 1982, Nebraskans for Quality and Affordable Health Care. In its December 1983 report that task force favored the competitive approach, and legislation has been introduced and debated since 1984 which would enact that approach. One such bill, passed in 1984, permits employers and others to contract with preferred provider organizations, groups of medical practitioners who offer special financial arrangements (such as a set monthly fee, or a set fee schedule for a number of services) for groups. Other efforts, such as uniform billing, remain under consideration.

If the competitive approach proves unsatisfactory, policy-makers may want to reconsider the regulatory approach, taking direct action to contain what providers charge their patients. Some actions could be taken under the current certificate-of-need law. Before any further decisions are made, however, it is appropriate to see just what Nebraska citizens think of some of the alternatives. Over 400 Nebraskans were surveyed in the spring of 1984 to discern current attitudes on a number of policy suggestions.

# FINDINGS

Respondents were asked whether they favored each policy a great deal, somewhat, or not at all. The policy suggestions included regulating what doctors and hospitals charge, allowing the allied professionals (nurses and physicians' assistants) to enlarge their practices, and continuing to require government approval for new hospital facilities. Table 1 shows the distributions to the six questions we asked.

Somewhat surprisingly in what is thought to be a conservative state that does not generally favor government intrusion into private activities, direct regulation of charges is endorsed by this sample of Nebraskans. Forty-six percent favor regulating doctor charges a great deal, and a whopping 60% favor regulating what hospitals charge. Only 16% do not favor regulating doctor charges, and only 10% do not favor regulating hospital charges.

While regulating hospital charges is favored as a general policy, setting a fixed fee schedule is not as strongly favored. When asked if they favor permitting government to fix hospital charges for various treatments, only 24% favor this a great deal, while 36% oppose it. Given the timing of the survey, this may show some public disenchantment with the newest federal initiative to control health care expenditures - prospective payment based on diagnosis-related groups. This new system does set a fee schedule based on treatment for Medicare patients, which some hospital administrators have said will cause problems. However, we believe that this survey shows a general distrust of government in making decisions perceived to be too close to what providers ought to do. The combination of support for general control of charges and weak support for controlling specific fees indicates that the best policy choice would be a system that regulated aggregate hospital revenues (as is done in some states) and not charges for specific services.

Nebraskans also favor allowing nurses and physicians assistants to do simple medical tasks - 48% a great deal and 40% somewhat. We should point out, though, that we did not ask the respondents whether or not these allied professionals need to be under the direct supervision of physicians or if they could practice in sites at some distance from the nearest physician. This latter matter is the critical issue of recent years in the Unicameral, whereas having nurses and physician assistants do simple medical tasks is far less controversial if done under the supervision of a physician.

Requiring state approval before hospitals can spend large amounts of money for new facilities and new equipment is not favored strongly by this sample. Only 25% favor it a great deal, and 36% do not favor it at all. Therefore, raising the threshold (the minimum amount of money which will necessitate approval) in the CON program to $1 million would appear to be responsible policy.

These respondents did not favor restraining the behavior of consumers. When asked if they favor health insurance companies requiring those they insure to go to hospitals and doctors who charge the least, 58% said not at all and only 16% said a great deal.

## RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR OPINIONS

We divided the sample into various groups to see if different characteristics would distinguish between those favoring the policy suggestions. Data in Table 2 are the percentage who favored the policy a great deal. We must caution, though, that in breaking down one sample into various categories, we are reducing the number of respondents in each category.

Work Status: Those persons in this sample who either were not working or who were engaged in house keeping are most strongly in favor of regulating what health care providers charge and requiring insurance recipients to use only the least expensive doctors. These people are the ones most likely to feel the burden of high health care costs, so their response could be expected.

Marital Status: Those respondents who have been or are married favor regulatory policies much more than those who have never been married. Again, if the burdens of health care expenditures are considered, it is not surprising that those most likely to have confronted the burden of paying for health care received by families would be more strongly in favor of regulating hospital and doctor charges, as well as requiring all insured patients to use the least expensive doctors.

Party Identification: In order to simplify the analysis we have compared only the strong identifiers of each party (omitting the weak and leaning identifiers, and the independents). As we should expect, Democrats, normally considered more liberal and more likely to favor an expanded role for government, are also more likely to strongly favor government regulation of health care charges. Also as one might expect, the differences between the Democrats and Republicans diminishes when the question is not one of government control, e.g., whether or not insurance carriers should require their policyholders to use the least expensive doctors and whether or not nurses and physicians' assistants should should be allowed to perform simple medical procedures.

Income: As a general rule, as income increases, support for government regulation declines. This may be a function of how the burden of health care affects the groups, especially between the $15,000-$24,999 group (not eligible for Medicaid) and the higher income groups. It may also be a function of ideology - lower income groups may favor more government regulation in general, not just as applied to health care expenditures. As might be expected, only 9% of high income persons favor allowing insurance companies to require policyholders to use only the least expensive doctors. The wealthy will naturally resent any restraints on their freedom of choice.

Race: Blacks are clearly more in favor of government regulation of health care charges than whites.

## DISCUSSION

There are no appreciable differences among the various groups when asked about allowing nurses and physicians' assistants to perform simple medical tasks. Of all the policies we examined, this seemed to be the least controversial. However, it must be remembered that the controversial element of this policy, physician supervision, was omitted from the question.

Do these findings signify an endorsement for the regulatory approach, contrary to current policy in Nebraska? Hardly. The respondents were not asked to choose among alternatives as did the special legislative task force. Nor were they confronted with the consequences of policy choices; instead they were asked their general opinions. That the differences of opinion cross some important groups of respondents is also a reason for caution. The data suggest that public opinion on regulatory policies is split.

However, the data do suggest that this policy option is not dead. Instead, if disenchantment with high health care expenditures were to continue, these findings indicate there is a pool of public support for those policy-makers who would opt for the regulatory approach in Nebraska.

## Table 1

### Attitudes Toward Regulating Health Care Costs

| Policy | Favor a Great Deal | Favor Somewhat | Favor Not At All |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regulating what doctors charge | 46% | 37% | 16% |
| Regulating what hospitals charge | 60% | 30% | 10% |
| Permitting government to fix hospital charges for various treatments | 24% | 40% | 36% |
| Requiring state approval before hospitals can spend large amounts for new facilities and equipment (CON) | 25% | 39% | 36% |
| Allowing nurses and physicians' assistants to do simple medical tasks | 48% | 40% | 12% |
| Health insurance companies requiring those they insure to go to hospitals and doctors who charge the least | 16% | 26% | 58% |

## Table 2

### Respondent Characteristics and Their Opinions
### Percent Favoring the Policy a Great Deal

| Characteristic | Regulate Doctor Charges | Regulate Hospital Charges | Fix Charges for Treatments | CON | Nurses And PA Practices | Ins. Cos. Forcing Choice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Work Status | | | | | | |
| Full Time Employed | 41 | 56 | 22 | 25 | 52 | 12 |
| Unemployed | 64 | 77 | 34 | 31 | 52 | 29 |
| House Keeping | 53 | 61 | 25 | 28 | 43 | 21 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Married | 47 | 62 | 25 | 25 | 49 | 18 |
| Single, Widowed Divorced, Separ. | 53 | 63 | 25 | 23 | 44 | 19 |
| Never Married | 36 | 54 | 20 | 24 | 51 | 8 |
| Party | | | | | | |
| Strong Dem | 63 | 68 | 26 | 31 | 45 | 15 |
| Strong Rep | 43 | 51 | 10 | 15 | 51 | 19 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Under $15,000 | 61 | 66 | 21 | 25 | 45 | 20 |
| 15,000-24,999 | 45 | 65 | 32 | 27 | 53 | 18 |
| 25,000-49,999 | 35 | 56 | 21 | 23 | 45 | 13 |
| 50,000 or more | 13 | 30 | 26 | 17 | 52 | 9 |
| Race | | | | | | |
| White | 45 | 60 | 22 | 24 | 48 | 15 |
| Black | 63 | 86 | 87 | 38 | 50 | 50 |

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1984 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

| Report Number | Title |
|---|---|
| 1 | Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1984 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50. |
| 2 | Nebraskans View Their University. Alan Booth. Price: $ .75. |
| 3 | Participation of Nebraskans in Voluntary Groups. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Schueble. Price: $1.00. |

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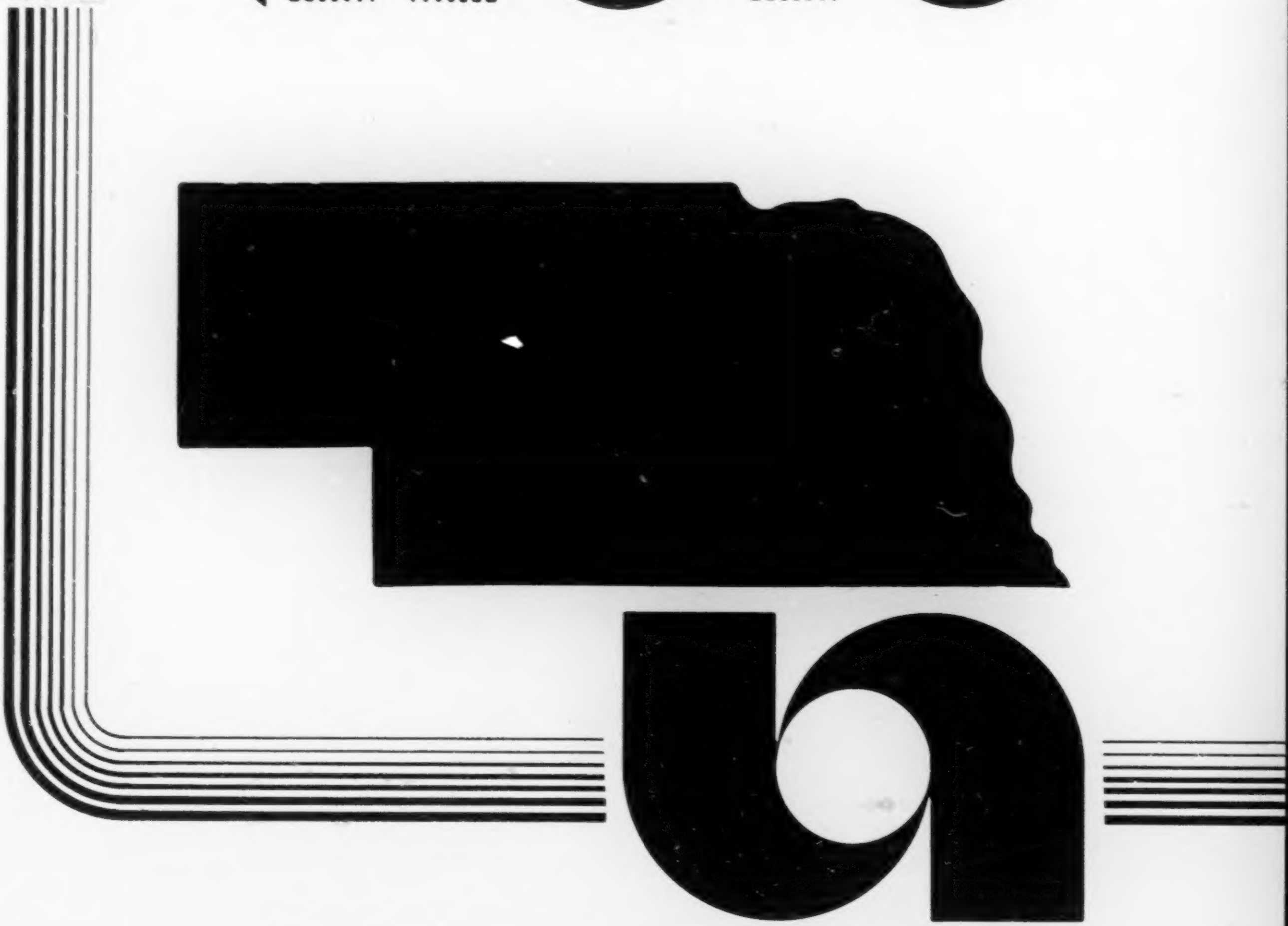
# NASIS



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NASIS-85, #1

# DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS, AND FORMS FOR THE 1985 NASIS

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Price: $7.50

# DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS, AND FORMS

## 1985 NASIS

### Introduction

This report presents a detailed account of the design and fielding of the seventh Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Users of the 1985 NASIS data will find it an important reference source for answers to questions about methodology.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys were conceived as vehicles both for producing current, topical information about Nebraskans and also for monitoring change in life quality. Thus the surveys alternate between a cross-sectional and a panel component: each odd year the initial panel from 1977 is re-interviewed, whereas each even year a fresh cross-sectional sample is chosen. NASIS-85 represents the fifth wave of a panel study begun six years earlier.

As in earlier surveys, NASIS-85 is a joint effort of the Sociology Department of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a variety of public agencies. While the final responsibility for the design and fielding of the survey rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, both the costs of the survey and the planning of it have been shared through an Advisory Committee of State agencies.

### Design and Item Selection

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are designed to meet the data needs of a diverse group ranging from sociological researchers to health planners. In order to meet these needs, the instrument for each survey is developed in two stages. First, a set of "core" questions is developed. These are repeated each year, and cover basic demographic information, the quality of life, and general sociological indicators. The second set of questions comes from the agencies and organizations purchasing time on the survey. Because 1985 was the fifth wave of a panel survey, the most important criterion in developing the core items was comparability with the earlier panel surveys. Balanced against this was the desire to profit from our experience with past surveys and to improve the usefulness and accuracy of the indicators. The first step in this process was to survey interested parties regarding those questions which were essential to maintain and those which were expendable.

The next step in the development of the instrument was to determine the data needs of the participants in the survey. Public agencies and faculty members all submitted questions which they wanted to have included in the survey. Aside from the core questions and some questions from members of the Department of Sociology, all of those submitting questions were "buyers," i.e., they contributed toward the cost of the survey in proportion to their data needs. As the questions from each buyer came in, they were subjected to 20 pre-test interviews conducted by professional interviewers. The information from these pre-tests was used to improve the questions as well as to provide an estimate of interviewing time needed for each question set. The pre-tests on individual question-sets and the core items indicated that the total time needed for these items would be close to 40 minutes.

At this stage an interview schedule was roughed out and pre-tested. The pre-tests were completed by professional interviewers, all by telephone and in the city of Lincoln. Interviewers selected a household in the city that did not contain a friend or relative. During the pre-tests, interviewers were instructed to be particularly observant for problems in wording, item ordering, and skip patterns. Following the pre-tests, a de-briefing meeting was held with the interviewers to go over the schedule item-by-item and to discuss problems encountered and reactions to the interview. The results of these complete pre-tests indicated that the average interview length was around 30 minutes. As a result of the pre-tests, a few changes were made in question wording, some additions and clarifications were added to the interviewer's manual, and so on. The results of the pre-tests were communicated to individual buyers, some of whom altered their questions somewhat in light of pre-test information. The final schedule is a joint product reflecting the data needs of these participants.

## Schedule Construction

For the most part all respondents in NASIS-85 answered the same questions. The alternation of two segments, however, required the preparation of two separate forms of the schedule. One form contained the questions submitted by the Game and Park Commission. This form was asked of one-half of the study participants. In the 1983 panel, Game and Parks also asked their questions on only one-half of the sample. To make the panel data as useful as possible, all respondents from 1983 who were asked the Game and Park questions in 1983 were asked the questions again in 1985. The other form, asked of the remainder of the respondents, included a set of questions to be asked only of respondents who gained any income from farming. A copy of the completed schedule is in Appendix B.

## The Sample

Two purposes were at work in providing the sample for NASIS-85. First, we wanted to reinterview the panel of respondents already interviewed in 1977, 1979, and 1981 and 1983. Secondly, we wanted to ensure a sample of 1800 individuals representative of the state in order to meet our commitments to buyers. Thus the design for respondent selection in 1985 was to reinterview all respondents from 1983 plus a selection of 1984 respondents. Respondents from 1984 were to be chosen on two criteria: 1) each respondent from 1982 who was ineligible for inclusion in the 1981 survey (i.e., not yet 18 or not living in the state) was to be included in 1985; 2) additional 1984 respondents were to be chosen in order to bring the total sample up to 1800. Each of these procedures is detailed below.

## Re-Interview of the 1981 Respondents

In 1983, 1834 persons completed an interview. A committed effort was made to reach each of these individuals for inclusion in the 1985 survey. This included:

1. One year after the survey each respondent was sent a brief review of the results of the survey.

2. Four weeks prior to the beginning of the 1983 study a letter was sent to each respondent. This letter notified them that an interviewer would be calling them, described the reasons for the re-interview, and gave examples of the kinds of uses their previous responses had been put to, including examples where the data were used by the legislature and by agency planners as well as for scholarly research. These letters were sent first class with a "forwarding address requested" stamp.

3. Respondents who had moved or changed telephone numbers in the interim were traced. These efforts were quite successful and, in spite of the fact that a significant number of our respondents had refused to give us their names or addresses, all but 15 of the original 1834 were traced.

4. Each respondent's home was called a large number of times to obtain a conclusive response: completed interview, refusal, knowledge of respondent's death, illness, or prolonged absence. In several cases, some of the respondents were located, but could not be found at home during the period the survey was in progress.

5. A letter was sent to most respondents who refused to be re-interviewed asking that they reconsider. (A copy of this letter and all other correspondence with the respondents is included in Appendix D.) After this they were called again. This procedure resulted in completed interviews in a number of the initial refusals. It was concluded that any other attempts to convert the continued refusals would be harassments and no further efforts were made.

6. Finally, personal letters were sent to allay individual anxieties, personal interviews were arranged for a few uneasy about talking on the telephone, and a few respondents were allowed to complete their schedules by mail.

7. Respondents who had moved out of the state were no longer eligible for inclusion in the survey. Nevertheless, these people were traced and a short schedule was administered which covered their reasons for leaving the state and their migration history.

The outcome of this procedure is displayed in Table 1. Of the original 1834, successful re-interviews were obtained in 1562 or 85.2 percent of the cases. The non-interviews are broken down into refusals, deaths, migration, and other reasons. The two most important reasons for refusals in 1985 were refusals (6.3 percent) and out-migration (5.2).

## Updating the Panel

In order to keep the panel representative of current Nebraskans, new life had to be added to the panel. This included all those people who had become adults (18) after 1982 as well as those who were new migrants to the state. The most efficient way to identify these individuals was through the 1984 NASIS file. While the list of 1984 respondents represented 1984 rather than 1985, they provided the best and most recent list of migrants and new adults. All of the individuals who were identified as 18 or 19 years of age in 1984 were added to the sample as well as all migrants since Spring of 1980. A special screening procedure was needed to locate the recent migrants in the 1984 survey as a question about whether they moved to the state in the last two years was inadvertently omitted from the interview schedule. A question on the survey about crime rates in their communities two years ago was included in the 1984 survey and was used to screen all those respondents who said they did not live in their community two years ago. All of these were re-contacted and those moving to the state were interviewed.

## Raising the Sample to 1800

In order to obtain a sample that was representative and which included at least 1800 cases, it was necessary to make adjustments for refusals. Quota sampling was used for this purpose. A three-dimensional matrix of 1984 respondents was produced in which respondents were classified by sex, residence (farm, rural non-farm, and urban), and four age groups. The number of respondents to be drawn from each cell was determined by an analysis of the characteristics of refusals at the end of the first seven weeks of interviewing. The actual selection of replacements was done by systematic sampling with a random start within each cell. Through this procedure a total of 341 individuals were selected, resulting in 289 completed interviews.

The total sample for NASIS-85 is 1851 persons, representing a combination of three separate procedures drawing respondents from the 1977-83 panel and the 1984 cross-sectional survey. Table 2 presents a summary of the actual sample composition and the attrition rates from past panels.

## Cover Sheet

For each person identified as an eligible respondent a cover sheet was printed. This cover sheet included the respondent's name, address, and telephone number, instructions for the interviewer, and spaces in which to monitor the progress of the respondent's interview. A table of random numbers was included in order to select a child from each household in connection with a set of questions requiring a sample of children aged 4-17. Each table designated a particular child, depending upon the number of children in the household. Thus, if the household contained three children, one-third of the selection tables called for interviewing the first child listed, one-third the second listed, and the final third, the third child listed. In this manner, every child had an equal probability of being selected within households with the same number of children. Interviewers were instructed to list eligible children from oldest to youngest so that selection would be consistent.

Labels were also color-coded to indicate whether the respondent had been asked the Game and Park questions in 1983. Those cover sheets marked with a colored bar on the label were to be given the schedule including the Game and Parks questions.

The other part of the cover sheet was to enable the monitoring of each respondent. This included a mechanism for referring the cover sheet back to the trackers when the respondent was not at that telephone number, a detailed call back record, and space to record reason for non-interview. A copy of the sample cover sheet is included in Appendix B along with the schedule.

## Interviewer Training, Supervision and Quality Control

All of the interviewers had previous experience in telephone interviewing, and several were highly skilled with many years of interviewing experience, not only on local projects but also for such national survey organizations as NORC and the U. S. Bureau of the Census. With only a few exceptions, all of the interviewers used in the survey had previous experience with NASIS. Interviewers were supervised by permanent staff of the Bureau.

Training for the interviewers involved two steps. First, the Study Director and permanent staff met all interviewers in a four-hour session and went over in detail the schedule and the procedures to be used. Each interviewer was given a detailed instruction manual (Appendix E) which they were instructed to read through carefully and which they were required to bring with them each time they interviewed. Secondly, all interviewers were required to do four practice interviews which were carefully examined by the Study Director for errors in skip patterns, inadequate records on open-ended questions, etc. (The interviewers who participated in the pre-tests were not required to participate in this part of the training as they already had substantial experience with the instrument.) All of the telephoning was done from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research in Lincoln using the state WATS line and the direct free line to Omaha. The only calling done at home was a portion of the calls to persons with Lincoln exchanges.

The consolidating of interviewing provided an opportunity for very careful supervision. The Study Director and others on the Bureau staff were always accessible so that questions from the interviewers could be handled immediately and, if necessary, the respondent called back. Further, the interviews were generally conducted within the hearing of supervisors. This helped to identify interviewing problems and difficulties. The interviewers were required to edit their own interviews before turning them in, after which each interview was very carefully edited by the Bureau staff. This was done on a daily basis so that errors could immediately be brought to the attention of the interviewers and corrected. If answers were recorded incorrectly or questions skipped, the interviewer was asked to call the respondent back and correct the error.

## Processing of Completed Interviews

Completed interviews were carefully processed and recorded by the Bureau staff to ensure that each interview was accounted for and its progress along the various steps of editing, coding, keypunching, etc., could be monitored. All interviews were recorded in a process control log. An example of this log is given in Appendix F.

The first step of the processing involved the assignment of a sequence number which was recorded on the cover sheet and on the first page of the interview schedule. Each interview was checked to make sure the cover sheet showing respondent's name, telephone number, and interviewer I.D. was attached to the interview. Then each interview was entered into the process control log and edited by the Bureau staff. Interviews with problems were returned to the interviewers to be corrected; correct interviews were ready for data entry. This was done directly from the schedule as card numbers and column numbers were included in the printed schedule. Eleven IBM cards of data were entered during this step.

Data entry was done using a keypunch simulation program on Apple IIe microcomputers. All data were verified by entering the data a second and comparing them with the original entry using a procedure in the computer program. Verification is done to greatly reduce the chance of data entry errors. As these steps were completed, the completion date was recorded in the log.

Information that could not be entered directly as numbers was entered on a microcomputer data base program. This consisted primarily of the open-ended answers to questions, actual occupations (occupational codes were coded on the interview schedules before data entry) and the thumbnail sketch. These answers for the core questions are listed in Appendix G. A complete list of open-ended answers were provided to buyers for all questions they purchased on the survey.

The final process control step was the separation of the pages of the interview containing information that could identify the respondent by name or telephone number from the rest of the interview schedule. This involved removal of the cover sheet and the last several pages of the interview schedule. Since the sequence number and case identification number were recorded on both the cover sheets and the first page of the interview schedule, these pages can be related back to the interview at a later date if necessary. This will be required only for data cleaning purposes and for locating the respondents again for future surveys. The information is separated in order to permit storage of the interview schedules without endangering the confidentiality of which the respondents are assured; the identifying pages themselves are stored in a locked cabinet.

## Data Automation and Cleaning

All of the data collected was put in a machine readable form for manipulation of the data by computer. The data were uploaded from microcomputer disks to the University's CDC mainframe computer for storage and analysis. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was the software package used to process and document the data set. The first step in data cleaning was to generate frequency distributions on each of the variables in the data set. These frequencies were then closely examined for codes that were not within the range of those assigned or codes that appear to give unusual results. The identification numbers of the cases containing those codes were then printed out and the interview schedules examined to find the reason for the stray codes. Two kinds of errors were found and corrected in this manner: keypunching errors and errors in the manner in which an answer was recorded on the interview schedule. Most errors will have been detected and corrected using this procedure. This does not mean that all such errors were located. Some "hidden" errors were located and corrected, but more are expected to be present. However, because of the extensive editing and verification processes employed, only a very small fraction of the answers are likely to remain in error. As these errors are found, corrections will be made in the basic data set and users informed.

The cleaned, coded data were stored in an SPSS archives file. A list of all variables in the archives file and the names used by the SPSS program for each variable are included in Appendix H. Data sets for users involving subsets of items in the file were generated by removing the items from this main file.

The most economical and flexible manner to use the NASIS data is on the computer with the SPSS program. However, small card or magnetic tape files can be generated from the larger file for those without access to a machine containing SPSS.

## Survey Response Rate

A total of 1851 usable interviews was obtained. The total number of persons eligible for inclusion in this sample was 2,175, 1834 from 1977-83, and 341 from 1984. Of these, 1851 or 84.2% resulted in a successful re-interview. For the total number, a breakdown of the eligible sample by type of response is given in Table 3. This shows that sample attrition is primarily due to persons refusing to be interviewed (5.1 percent) and persons moving from the state (4.4 percent).

## Representativeness of the Survey

The accuracy of the 1985 survey has been evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of survey respondents with 1980 data from the U. S. Census. The geographical representation of the sample is compared to actual Census counts of the population in six standard regions of the state. (See Figure 1 for a description of the regions.) In making this comparison, it is necessary to take into account that NASIS respondents are intended to represent only the population 19 and over while all ages are included in the Census counts. To adjust for this difference, each respondent in NASIS was multiplied by the total number of persons in their household. The resulting regional comparisons are presented in Table 4. Inspection of this table shows that all regions are extremely close to the population estimate and none differs more than would be expected by chance using the 95 percent confidence intervals: the distributions differ by less than two percentage points in each region.

In addition to these regional comparisons, relatively accurate comparisons are also possible with age and sex distributions of the state population.

Comparisons of the NASIS-85 panel with the 1980 Census Data reveal that the sample under represents both men and the under 35 population. This is a common failing of survey research -- these are the same groups the Census is apt to miss. While the under-representation of males is almost entirely a function of their higher refusal rates, the under-representation of young people represents a design problem with a panel study. Each panel year we lose 120-150 people to migration and add back only 30-40 individuals identified as new migrants to Nebraska. As migrants are disproportionately young, this is a major cause of the loss of young people. While all new adults are added to the panel from the 1984 survey, because many of the younger people were not eligible to be respondents in the survey or were less likely to be interviewed because they lived in multiple adult households, the supplementation process over the years of reinterviewing the initial panel has reached a point where the under-representation of those under 35 needs adjustment. This was accomplished using a weighting procedure discussed below.

## NASIS Weights

Two weights are included in the 1983 data archives. The first weight, called PWATE, produces a representative sample of individuals 19 and over living in households in the state. PWATE contains an adjustment for the sex and age bias found in the sample and a correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selection of the respondent within households with varying numbers of adults present. The need for this latter adjustment is best illustrated by example: it is obvious that a person in a household with five possible respondents would only have one-fifth the chance of being included in the sample as a person living alone. To adjust for this difference weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to correct for selection probabilities. The resultant sample is of individuals and should be treated as a simple random sample of the over 19 population.

Adjustment for age and sex differences between the sample and the Census data were made by comparing the age-sex distribution of the sample with an estimate of the age-sex distribution of the population of Nebraskans in 1985. Unfortunately, good estimates for 1985 by age and sex are not available, and a procedure estimating the number of 18 to 25 year olds in the Census data to compensate for differences since 1980 were used. This was necessary because the number of younger adults has been declining in the state. When combined with the weights for the number of adults in the household, a weight for each individual was computed yielding the distribution shown in table 5. When weighted, the age and sex distribution comes very close to the 1980 Census data. The small differences that remain reflect changing age composition of the Nebraska population since 1980. Users of NASIS data requiring a sample of individuals would use the data weighted by the PWATE variable.

The second weight HWATE is used when the information needed is at the household level. If someone were interested in the number of households in which income were below a certain level, then individual weights would not be appropriate. To compute HWATE in this panel year a slightly different procedure was used compared to previous panel and trend NASIS surveys. Because households as well as individuals with younger adults were under represented in the sample, some adjustment was needed to compensate for this bias. This was done by using the same age-sex weights from the PWATE variable, but removing the weighting component to compensate for the number of adults in the household. Use of HWATE gives an age adjusted sample of households in the state. Users of this data in comparison with previous years need to exercise some caution in making direct comparisons of the household data because of the slight differences in weighting strategies.

## Estimates of Sampling Error

The NASIS-85 sample is a panel composed of respondents selected in 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1984. These original samples were random samples of all households with telephones, selected by RDD sampling techniques. Consequently, the 1983 panel can also be treated as a simple random sample and estimates of the sampling error are straightforward. For easy reference Table 6 presents already computed sampling errors for some of the most likely sample sizes. Exact sampling errors for alternative specifications of sample size and reported percentages can be easily computed using the following formula for the 95% confidence level: Sampling error = $1.95\ pq/N$, where $p$ equals the expected proportion selecting the answer (e.g. .41 are males) and $q$ equals $1 - p$. $N$ is the sample size.

## Cost of the Survey

The basic costs of fielding the survey are presented in Table 7. The total cost of fielding the survey was $35,141. Not included in the cost breakdown is the time of the Bureau Director or that of faculty members who made significant contributions to the design and analysis of the survey. Computer charges are also part of the University contribution to the project.

## TABLE 1.

## RESPONSE RATE FOR 1983 PANEL

| | | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reinterviewed | | 1562 | 85.2 |
| Refused | | 115 | 6.3 |
| Straight Refusal | 81 | | |
| Too Old or Ill | 22 | | |
| Partially Complete | 12 | | |
| Left State | | 96 | 5.2 |
| Deceased | | 36 | 2.0 |
| Could Not Get Interview After Multiple Contacts | | 10 | 0.5 |
| Could Not Locate | | 15 | 0.8 |
| | | 1834 | 100.0 |

## TABLE 2.

## SOURCE OF 1985 SAMPLE

| | PANEL YEAR | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source of Sample | 1977 | 1979 | 1981 | 1983 | 1985 |
| 1977 | 1867 | 1515 | 1188 | 1052 | 876 |
| 1978 | ---- | 367 | 273 | 239 | 205 |
| 1980 | ---- | ---- | 429 | 346 | 285 |
| 1982 | ---- | ---- | ---- | 197 | 196 |
| 1984 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 289 |
| TOTAL N | 1867 | 1882 | 1890 | 1834 | 1851 |
| % of Original 1977 Sample | 100.0 | 81.1 | 63.6 | 56.3 | 47.3 |
| % of Previous Panel Reinterviewed | | 81.1 | 77.9 | 86.6 | 85.2 |

## TABLE 3.

## NASIS-85 SURVEY RESPONSE RATES

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Interviewed | 1851 | 85.1 |
| Refused | | |
| Straight Refusal | 110 | 5.1 |
| Too Old or Ill | 26 | 1.2 |
| Partially Complete | 15 | 0.7 |
| Left State | 96 | 4.4 |
| Deceased | 42 | 1.9 |
| Untraceable | 25 | 1.1 |
| Could Not Get Interview After Multiple Contacts | 10 | 0.5 |
| | 2175 | 100.0 |

## TABLE 4.

## REPRESENTATIVENESS OF 1985 SAMPLE BY REGION OF STATE

| | Census | NASIS85 |
|---|---|---|
| Panhandle | 6 | 6 |
| Southwest | 9 | 10 |
| South Central | 13 | 14 |
| North | 14 | 13 |
| Omaha Area | 34 | 34 |
| Southeast | 24 | 23 |
| | 100 | 100 |

## TABLE 5.

## REPRESENTATIVENESS OF SAMPLE BY AGE AND SEX

| | 1980 Census | Before Weights | After Weights |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age: | | | |
| Under 35 | 38 | 28 | 38 |
| 35 - 49 | 22 | 31 | 23 |
| 50 - 64 | 20 | 23 | 19 |
| 65 + | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| Sex: | | | |
| Male | 48 | 41 | 48 |
| Female | 52 | 59 | 52 |

## TABLE 6.

## APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERROR OF PERCENTAGES BY SELECTED SAMPLE SIZE (Expressed in Percentages).*

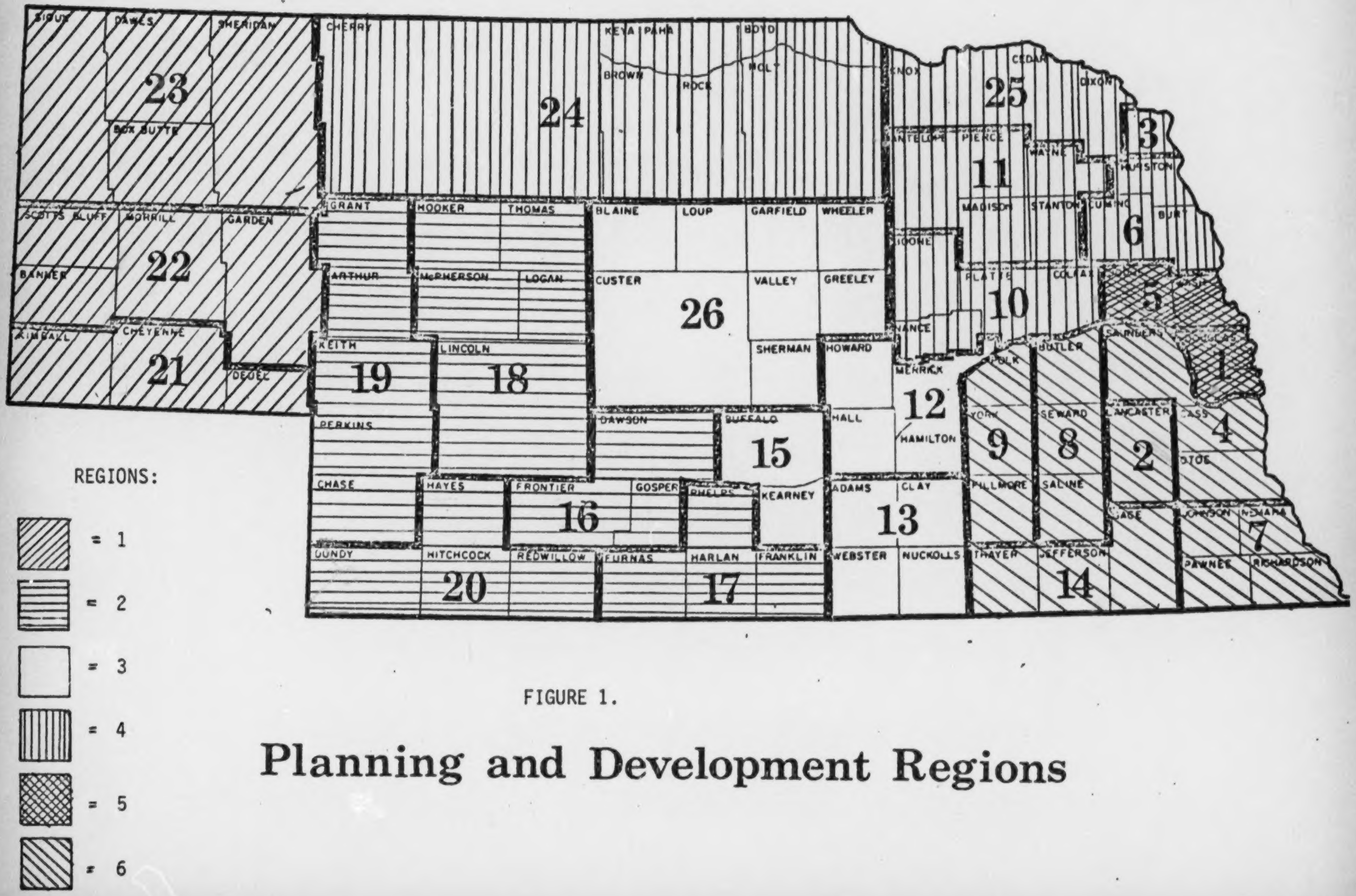
| Reported Percentages | Full Sample N=1851 | 75% Sample N=1380 | 50% Sample N= 926 | 25% Sample N= 464 | 10% Sample N= 185 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 2.27 | 2.62 | 3.20 | 4.56 | 7.17 |
| 30 or 70 | 2.08 | 2.40 | 2.94 | 4.14 | 6.57 |
| 20 or 80 | 1.81 | 2.09 | 2.56 | 3.62 | 5.73 |
| 10 or 90 | 1.36 | 1.57 | 1.92 | 2.72 | 4.30 |
| 5 or 95 | .99 | 1.14 | 1.40 | 1.97 | 3.12 |

*For most items the chances are 95 in 100 that the value estimate lies within a range equal to the reported percentage, plus or minus the sampling error figure given in the table.

## TABLE 7.

## COST OF THE SURVEY

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretarial-Typing | 346.80 |
| Coding-Clerical | 3,880.50 |
| Keypunching | 3,653.30 |
| Programming | 2,771.50 |
| Office Supplies and Postage | 772.31 |
| Interviewers | 17,271.00 |
| Field Supervision | 385.05 |
| Telephone | 6,060.10 |
| | $ 35,140.56 |


REGIONS:
▨ = 1
▤ = 2
☐ = 3
▥ = 4
▩ = 5
▧ = 6
SIOUX
DAWES
SHERIDAN
BOX BUTTE
SCOTTS BLUFF
MORRILL
GARDEN
BANNER
KIMBALL
CHEYENNE
DEUEL
CHERRY
KEYA PAHA
BOYD
BROWN
ROCK
HOLT
KNOX
CEDAR
DIXON
ANTELOPE
PIERCE
WAYNE
THURSTON
MADISON
STANTON
CUMING
BURT
BOONE
PLATTE
COLFAX
NANCE
GRANT
HOOKER
THOMAS
BLAINE
LOUP
GARFIELD
WHEELER
ARTHUR
McPHERSON
LOGAN
CUSTER
VALLEY
GREELEY
KEITH
LINCOLN
SHERMAN
HOWARD
MERRICK
POLK
BUTLER
SAUNDERS
DOUGLAS
PERKINS
DAWSON
BUFFALO
HALL
HAMILTON
YORK
SEWARD
LANCASTER
CASS
OTOE
CHASE
HAYES
FRONTIER
GOSPER
PHELPS
KEARNEY
ADAMS
CLAY
FILLMORE
SALINE
GAGE
JOHNSON
NEMAHA
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
REDWILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
NUCKOLLS
THAYER
JEFFERSON
PAWNEE
RICHARDSON
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
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19
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21
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23
24
25
26

FIGURE 1.

Planning and Development Regions

# APPENDIX A

# PROSPECTUS

# NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY (NASIS)

## PROSPECTUS 1985

Bureau of Sociological Research
Sociology Department
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
402-472-3672

David R. Johnson, Bureau Director

Helen A. Moore, Study Consultant

Alan Booth, Coordinator of External Relations

## WHAT IS IT?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) is an omnibus survey of the quality of life in the state. NASIS is a product of the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln working in collaboration with state agencies and other educational and research organizations. Each year (beginning in 1977) a representative sample of Nebraskans is interviewed by telephone about the environment, housing, health, recreation, occupation, education, family life, and other matters that reflect the quality of life they experience. The data are used by a variety of organizations for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska for research. In addition, NASIS data from trend and panel surveys are used to monitor change in quality of life. After each year's survey, reports are prepared and made available for general use.

## HOW IS IT FINANCED?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are financed jointly by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and by State agencies who wish to include questions on the survey. Some public agencies and University Departments buy time on the survey on a once-only or over-time basis. The remainder of the funding comes from the University as an extension of its objectives of providing research and service to the State.

## HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The Bureau of Sociological Research conducts the study and has final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and produces reports under its name. Public agencies and University Departments, however, play an integral role in planning each survey. The NASIS Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from State and local agencies, University Departments and other Nebraska Colleges and Universities, is active in planning the details of each survey including sampling design, questionnaire development, field work, data analysis, and report preparation. Contact is maintained by phone, mail, meetings, and workshops. These serve: (1) to advise members of our progress; (2) to obtain the benefit of their thinking on the project; and (3) to devise ways in which the survey might be more fully utilized by policy, program, and research organizations. The committee serves in an advisory capacity, but does not have authority to direct the policies and procedures of the project. Members of the Advisory Committee are listed below. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have bought time or access to the data.

State of Nebraska

- *Division on Alcoholism, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions
- *Division of Health Systems Planning, Nebraska Department of Health
- *Division of Research and Statistics, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare
- Nebraska Commission on Aging
- *Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
- *Nebraska Department of Economic Development
- *Nebraska Department of Energy
- *Nebraska Department of Health
- *Nebraska Department of Labor
- *Department of Public Institutions
- *Department of Public Welfare
- *Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- Nebraska State Office of Planning and Programming
- Nebraska Technical Assistance Agency
- *Planning and Research, State Department of Education

University of Nebraska:

- *Actuarial Science Department, Lincoln
- Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln
- Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln
- *Bureau of Business Research, Lincoln
- *Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha
- Regional Planning Department, Lincoln
- *Cooperative Extension Service, Lincoln
- *Gerontology Program, Omaha
- *Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
- NETV
- *Health Education, Lincoln
- Human Development and the Family, Lincoln
- Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lincoln
- *Political Science Department, Lincoln
- *Sociology Department, Lincoln and Omaha
- *University of Mid-America, Lincoln

Other

- Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development
- Creighton University, Sociology Department

Public organizations interested in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee should call the NASIS Study Director about becoming a member. Those who do not wish to be on the Advisory Committee but wish to remain informed about NASIS should call the Bureau of Sociological Research and request to be placed on the mailing list.

## WHAT DATA ARE COLLECTED?

Part of the survey varies from year to year. Some agencies only purchase items on one survey. They appear one year only.

Other agencies buy the same items year after year in order to assess change. Such items appear many times.

The data gathered by each survey thus vary from year to year. There is, however, a core of quality of life items that appears on each survey. These items were selected in consultation with the Advisory Committee to meet two criteria: (1) provide information of most use for policy formation at the State and local level; and (2) provide maximum comparability with other social indicators data banks.

## HOW IS THE STUDY DESIGNED?

The sampling frame and procedures are based on techniques used extensively by the major national survey research centers. They are designed to provide the best quality data possible. Probability procedures are used to permit accurate estimation of sampling errors and to minimize problems associated with sampling bias.

### Definition of Population to be Sampled

The sample is drawn from a population consisting of non-institutionalized persons residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period living in households with telephones. Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions and on military reservations, transient visitors to the state, and persons without telephones are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample is designed to be used both as a sample of individuals drawn from the population of individuals and a sample of households. Household information is obtained and the respondents in the sample provide information on other household members.

### Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used by NASIS is Random Digit Dialing (RDD). This technique has been carefully evaluated for its validity. NASIS 1977 included both a sample chosen by random digit dialing and one chosen by conventional area probability techniques using interviews conducted in person. Extensive comparison of the results of the two sampling and interviewing techniques demonstrated that the RDD technique produces results of comparable quality and representativeness to conventional sampling procedures but at significantly lower cost.

The basic logic of an RDD sample is very simple. Within each three-digit exchange in the survey area, four-digit suffixes are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. An equal number of four-digit numbers is selected from each prefix, these numbers are good in proportion to the population within that exchange and a self-weighted simple random sample results. This procedure overcomes the problems inherent in getting telephone numbers from directories: that directories are often compiled twelve or more months before interviewing takes place and that unlisted numbers are excluded.

## Interviewing

All interviewing is done on the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers. The interviewing takes place from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research from February through April of each year. This procedure makes possible a high degree of quality control as all interviewers are centrally located and are closely supervised.

## Sample Size

The sample consists of 1800 respondents. The sampling error for a sample size of 1800 is 2.4 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. The design is based on an acceptable level of error for regional subsamples based on the proportion of the population in the smallest region when the State is divided into six or fewer regions. When divided into six regions, the smallest region would contain not less than 4 percent of the State's population (approximately 72 respondents in a sample of 1800). Around ± 12 percent accuracy at the 95 percent confidence level is defined as the acceptable tolerance limit for this size subsample. The six regions are the planning areas used most extensively by State agencies for programmatic purposes.

## Sample Components-The Trend and the Panel Surveys

NASIS is designed to serve two functions: first, to provide contemporary data on single years and, secondly, to provide a picture of changes in quality of life in the State. To that end, NASIS has two components, a trend and a panel segment.

The NASIS study design calls for using the 1977 respondents as the basis for a panel. These respondents have been recontacted every two years (1979, 1981, 1983) and will be recontacted until they leave the population through death or migration, refuse to participate any longer, or cannot be located after a residential move. Since 1985 is an odd year the respondents will come from the panel sample. The panel is used both to describe conditions in the current year and to describe changes over time. On each even numbered year (1978, 1980, 1982, 1984) a new sample of respondents is drawn using Random Digit Dialing sampling procedures. This is called the trend sample, and consists of a cross-sectional selection of the population chosen by Random Digit Dialing.

## Other Design Considerations

A. Special subsamples within the general frame. It may be that a user does not want information on all respondents but only a clearly specified subpopulation. Provisions can be made in the design to interview either a random segment of the total or a systematically selected segment based upon respondent characteristics. The cost per minute of survey time would be adjusted in these cases.

B. Additional interviews added to increase subsample size for a special study area. Provisions are made within the design for oversampling either persons in certain geographical areas or possessing certain characteristics (e.g., Mexican-Americans or inhabitants of a certain county). Some oversampling will involve a straightforward extension of the sampling design and can be done with minimal additional expense beyond the per unit cost. Additional interviewing involving new sampling procedures or screening designs would have to be integrated at considerable additional per unit cost.

C. Coding of geographical location of respondent. A complex location code will be included on each respondent's record to permit subdivision of the sample into any kind of regional configuration that may be developed. This will permit flexibility in the present climate of controversy over regional delineation of the state.

D. Confidentiality of responses. No user of the data, either within or outside of the University, shall have access to the names and addresses of the respondents. This information will be held in complete confidence by the Bureau of Sociological Research and will only be used to find respondents from one year to the next and to verify the work of the interviewers.

## WHAT DOES IT COST TO USE NASIS?

There are two ways an organization may make use of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. One is to buy questions on the survey and thus to specify the data they want to be gathered. The other is to buy access to the data collected without adding additional questions.

### Buying Access to the Data

Organizations who wish access to the data without adding questions to the survey may buy either single questions or entire data sets.

Organizations or individuals buying access to the data may buy access to individual questions for $10.00 each or may gain access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a data set for $500.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Computer charges for additional analysis will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Programmer-analyst time is $20.00 per hour and statistical consultation is available for $40.00 per hour. Organizations may provide their own tapes or the Bureau of Sociological Research can provide tapes for $35.00 per tape.

Users may wish to take advantage of buyer workshops which provide basic information needed to use NASIS data. Enrollment fee is $50.00. The information provided in the workshops is available from programmers but the individual instruction is more costly.

## Buying Questions on the Survey

Organizations may purchase items on NASIS at $2,250 per minute of interview time. The time for a set of items is established by a pre-test conducted by NASIS staff. This charge rate assumes that most of the items are precoded into numeric categories. Items that require post-interview coding of open-ended answers will be billed at a higher rate to reflect the coding costs. Several coding options are available. In return for the fee, organizations receive the responses to their own as well as 20 other questions from a random sample of at least 1800 Nebraskans plus limited cross-tabular analysis of their data.

If an organization elects to have the Bureau of Sociological Research analyze the data, they will receive frequency distributions on the items they have purchased plus any 20 items they choose from the core. In addition, they receive cross-tabular analyses of their data. Total number of cross-tabulations provided will be limited to three two-way tables for each purchased item (or the equivalent). Creation of scales or indeces from items, or extensive transformations of purchased or demographic items will involve an extra charge. Additional programmer-analyst time will be billed at $20.00 per hour. Computer charges over and above the basic frequencies and cross-tabulations will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Access to additional core questions may be purchased for $10.00 per item. Access to the entire set of unrestricted items is available through the purchase of a data set for $500.00.

If an organization elects to do their own analysis, they will receive a data set containing purchased items plus any 20 items they choose from the core. Frequency distributions of these items are also provided. Organizations may supply their own tape or NASIS can provide one for $35.00. Additional core questions may be added to the data set for $10.00 per item or the remainder of the core and unrestricted items may be purchased for $500.00

## User Obligations, Rights and Safeguards

City, State, Region, and other public service agencies along with other University Departments that purchase items in the trend or panel study have exclusive use of the items (not core items) they purchase for one year from the time they receive the data analysis, or until they publish their report, whichever is earlier. However, the items may be used by faculty and students for training purposes or to prepare scientific papers. Permission is to be obtained from the purchasing agency if such papers are to be read or published during an agency's exclusive use period.

Agencies may purchase core and other data analysis not under exclusive contract at any time. All users must file, in writing with the Study Director, a description of the analysis they intend to undertake. Data and analysis will not be sold to another agency to work on the same problem for a period of one year, or until the report is completed (if less than a year) or the agency waives such rights. Agencies must acknowledge the use of Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey data in all reports for which it is used as follows:

> The data were collected as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Bureau of Sociological Research assumes no responsibility for the views or interpretations contained herein. A detailed description of the way in which the data were collected is contained in the booklet, "Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey," which may be obtained by writing the Study Director, Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588.

The Bureau of Sociological Research must receive two copies of all reports published using NASIS data.

## WILL NASIS FINDINGS BE PUBLISHED?

Following each survey a series of short reports (3 to 10 pages) will be released on topics of general interest to the citizens of the State as well as on topics of interest to the policy makers, administrators, and researchers in special areas. The topics selected depend on the interest and support of local par- ticipating agencies. Each report includes a section devoted to the implications of study findings for public policy. The reports are not in-depth analyses. Those requiring a more detailed analysis are encouraged to purchase same. A list of the reports available from the 1981, 1982 and 1983 survey years are listed on the last pages of the Prospectus. A list of reports from earlier years is available on request. They may be ordered from the Bureau of Sociological Research.

To maximize the utilization of the data it is possible for interested agencies to contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research for mini-workshops in which members of an agency meet with a NASIS staff member. The first part of the workshops might consist of a general report on the implications of the study for policy. This would be followed by the identification of specific issues, questions and areas of policy formation in which the results of the study might constitute significant input. Subsequent discussion could focus on the means (staff meetings, committee hearings, etc.) whereby these results might be utilized.

Depending on the outcome of the meeting, subsequent analysis and interpretation could be undertaken.

If you have any questions about how NASIS can be used by your organization, please contact David Johnson. The NASIS staff is available to meet with you to discuss your data requirements and the cost and suitability of meeting them with NASIS data.

Bureau of Sociological Research
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
(402) 472-3672

## REPORTS FROM 1981, 1982, AND 1983 NASIS SURVEYS

NASIS-81:

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 1 | Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50. |
| 2 | Nebraskans' Interest in Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00. |
| 3 | The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits". Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $1.00. |
| 4 | Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel A. Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: $1.50. |
| 5 | Housing and Attitudes Toward the Community. Alan Booth. Price: $.75. |
| 6 | Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment: Four Years Later. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00. |
| 7 | The Mental Health Status of Nebraskans. Lynn K. White and Peter G. Beeson. Price: $1.50. |
| 8 | Independence and Institutions: Living Situations for Mentally Handicapped Citizens in Nebraska. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00. |
| 9 | Juvenile Offenders: Public Attitudes Toward Appropriate Placements. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00. |
| 10 | Three-Wave Panel: 1977 - 1979 - 1981. Helen A. Moore. (Not Available for Public Distribution.) |
| 11 | Nebraska and the State Ombudsman. Robert D. Miewald and John C. Comer. Price: $1.00. |

NASIS-82:

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 1 | Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50. |
| 2 | Attitudes Toward Social Security. Warren Luckner. Price: $1.25. |
| 3 | Community Colleges and Higher Education. Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00. |
| 4 | The Status of Older Nebraskans. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $1.50. |
| 5 | Social Responses to Scarcity. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00. |
| 6 | A Look at Nebraskans′ Favorite Outdoor Recreational Activities. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $.75. |
| 7 | Social Security and Government Spending: The Elderly Speak Out. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $.75. |
| 8 | Support for Programs Related to Alcohol Problems. Helen A. Moore. Price: $.75. |
| 9 | Nebraskans and Health Risks: Social Indicators of Health Status. Stephanie L. Shanks and Richard L. Meile. Price: $.75. |
| 10 | Nebraskans′ Views on Public Welfare Issues. Carol Moats Tomer and Mary Olsen, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare. Price: $.75. |
| 11 | The New Religious Right: An Examination of the Value Dislocation Hypothesis. Helen A. Moore and Hugh P. Whitt. Price: $1.00. |
| 12 | Risk Factors and Utilization of Physician and Hospital Services. Richard L. Meile and Stephanie L. Shanks. Price: $.75. |

NASIS-83:

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 1 | Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1983 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50. |
| 2 | Effects of the Recession on Nebraskans. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00. |
| 3 | Nebraskans Attitudes on Taxing and Spending: An Examination of the ´More for Less´ Paradox. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00. |

# APPENDIX B

# INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

TABLE TO SELECT CHILD FOR Q. 41
(NO. KIDS)-(SELECTED KID)
KID 1-1 2-1 3-3 4-4 5-2 6-1

NASIS COVER SHEET
PANEL STUDY - 1985
Bureau of Sociological Research

INTERVIEWER INITIALS & NUMBER:__________

NEW ADDRESS:

NEW PHONE:

ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE:

MAY I SPEAK TO (RESPONDENT)?

IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ASK:

DOES (RESPONDENT) LIVE AT THIS NUMBER?

/__/ YES. FILL OUT CALL BACK FORM AND SET ASIDE.

/__/ NO. CHECK THAT YOU HAVE DIALED THE CORRECT NUMBER. IF YOU HAVE, TURN TO THE TRACKING SHEET AND TRY TO DISCOVER IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER LIVED AT THIS NUMBER AND WHERE RESPONDENT CAN BE REACHED.

WHEN RESPONDENT IS ON THE LINE, READ:

I'm ________________, an interviewer from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska. You may remember, we interviewed you a year or two ago about your opinions so we could find out more about how Nebraskans think, feel, and live. Just last month we sent you a letter asking if you would be willing to be interviewed again. Will you help me out by answering some questions?

CALL BACK RECORD

| CALL NUMBER | INTER-VIEWER | HOUR OF DAY | DATE | DAY OF WEEK | RESULTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | |
| *6 | | | | | |
| *7 | | | | | |

*GIVE REASON IF MORE THAN FIVE CALLS.

(OVER)

## CALL BACK RECORD (continued)

| CALL NUMBER | INTER-VIEWER | HOUR OF DAY | DATE | DAY OF WEEK | RESULTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | |

TRACKING INFORMATION:

☐ SAME ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER AS PREVIOUSLY.

☐ OTHER. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET.

NONINTERVIEW INFORMATION:

☐ REFUSAL BY THE RESPONDENT. SPECIFY BELOW.

☐ COULD NOT FIND RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALL BACKS. SPECIFY BELOW.

☐ COULD NOT LOCATE RESPONDENT. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET.

☐ DECEASED.

☐ OTHER. SPECIFY BELOW.

DETAILS OF THE NONINTERVIEW:

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Interviewer Name________________

Interviewer No.________________
(11-12-13)

NASIS 1985
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Type $\frac{0}{14}$ $\frac{1}{15}$

1. Write Panel I.D. No. from Cover Sheet Here:

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
16 17 18 19 20 21

2. Time Interview Began (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.)

___ ___ ___ ___
22 23 24 25

3. Time Interview Ended (Including Interviewer Ratings at End.)

___ ___ ___ ___
26 27 28 29

4. Length of Interview in Minutes

___ ___ ___
30 31 32

5. Date Interview Completed Month / Day

___ ___ / ___ ___
33 34 35 36

6. Day of Week Interview Completed

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday......... | 1 | |
| Tuesday........ | 2 | |
| Wednesday...... | 3 | |
| Thursday....... | 4 | (37) |
| Friday......... | 5 | |
| Saturday....... | 6 | |
| Sunday......... | 7 | |

1. First, I would like to know who lives there and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives there today, excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.) FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

   A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE, OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

   B. IF MORE THAN 12 YEARS, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? IF YES, What degree or degrees?

(CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED. RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than High School = 0, High School = 1, Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.) = 2; Bachelor's (R.N.) = 3; Graduate Degree = 4; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

USE THE TABLE OF RANDOM NUMBERS ON THE COVER SHEET LABEL TO SELECT A CHILD. IN SELECTION PROCESS, ONLY CHILDREN OF R. 6 - 17 YEARS OF AGE ARE ELIGIBLE.

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays there but is temporarily away?

(THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

# SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

| | Relation to P.I.E. | | | | | | | Marital Status | | | | | | | | Status in Survey | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESIDENT | P.I.E. | Spouse | Child | Relative | Other | Sex 1 2 | Age | Married | Widowed | Divorced | Separated | Never Married | Married, Living Apart | Years of Schooling | Highest Degree | Respondent | R.'s Spouse | Selected Child | Other | |
| 1.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(39) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(45) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (38-46) |
| 2.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(48) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(54) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (47-55) |
| 3.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(57) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(63) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (56-64) |
| 4.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(66) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(72) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (65-73) |
| 5.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(12) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(18) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | CARD 2.<br>(11-19) |
| 6.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(21) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(27) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (20-28) |
| 7.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(30) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(36) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (29-37) |
| 8.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(39) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(45) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (38-46) |
| 9.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(48) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(54) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (47-55) |
| 10.____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(57) | __ __ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | __ __ | __<br>(63) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (56-64, |

7. A. How satisfied are you with (NAME OF CITY/TOWN/COUNTY) as a place to live in? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very satisfied.......... | 1 | |
| Satisfied.............. | 2 | |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied........ | 3 | (65) |
| Dissatisfied........... | 4 | |
| Very dissatisfied...... | 5 | |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

B. Now I have some questions about your neighborhood. First, thinking about the kinds of things you would like to have near where you live--places you go fairly often--how convenient would you say your location is? Is it very convenient, convenient enough, not very convenient, or not convenient at all?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very convenient....... | 1 | |
| Convenient enough..... | 2 | |
| Not very convenient.... | 3 | (66) |
| Not convenient at all.. | 4 | |
| DK............... | 8 | |
| REF.............. | 9 | |

C. Overall, then, would you say that you like or do not like living in your neighborhood? Do you like it very much, like it somewhat, dislike it somewhat or dislike it very much?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Like very much............. | 1 | |
| Like somewhat.............. | 2 | |
| Neither like nor dislike.... | 3 | |
| Dislike somewhat........... | 4 | (67) |
| Dislike very much.......... | 5 | |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

D. All things considered, would you say that your community is safer from crime, about as safe, or not as safe as it was two years ago?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Safer from crime.... | 1 | |
| About as safe....... | 2 | |
| Not as safe......... | 3 | |
| Did not live in this community two years ago................ | 4 | (68) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

7. E. How do you feel about the quality of the public schools that the children in your neighborhood go to? Would you say it is very good, fairly good, neither good nor bad, not very good, or not good at all?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very good.............. | 1 | |
| Fairly good............ | 2 | |
| Neither good nor bad... | 3 | |
| Not very good.......... | 4 | (69) |
| Not good at all........ | 5 | |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

8. Following is a list of statements about the public schools. As I read them, will you tell me whether you agree or disagree with each.

| | AGREE | DISAGRE | DK | REF | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Classroom rules should take into account the cultural background of the child. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (70) |
| B. Children learn best when bright students are mixed with less advanced. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (71) |
| C. Classroom discussion of racial problems is unsuitable for elementary school students. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (72) |
| D. To provide equal educational opportunity for students in minority and low income schools we should improve the programs in their schools rather than integrating students from other schools. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (73) |
| E. The school curriculum needs major revisions if it is to meet the needs of minority students. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (74) |
| F. The school curriculum needs major revisions if it is to meet the needs of gifted students. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (75) |

9. What do you think should be the purpose of the secondary schools, that is, ninth through twelfth grade? To provide basic skills and general academic preparation, or preparation for employment after graduation, or preparation for four-year college? (IF MORE THAN ONE, PROBE FOR MOST IMPORTANT.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basic skills/general preparation... | 1 | |
| Preparation for employment......... | 2 | |
| Preparation for college............ | 3 | (76) |
| SOME COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE...... | 4 | |
| DK..................... | 8 | |
| REF.................... | 9 | |

10. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Democrat, Republican, Independent, or what?

DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN:

A. Do you consider yourself a strong or not so strong (Democrat/Republican)?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Strong Democrat....... | 1 | |
| Not strong Democrat... | 2 | |
| [✓ Not strong Republican.] | 3 | (77) |
| Strong Republican..... | 4 | |
| DK.............. | 8 | |
| REF............. | 9 | |

INDEPENDENT OR OTHER:

B. Do you think of yourself as being closer to the Democratic party or to the Republican party?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lean to Democratic.. | 1 | |
| Independent--lean to neither........... | 2 | |
| Lean to Republican.. | 3 | |
| Other--lean to neither........... | 4 | (78) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

11. There are a lot of ways for people to take part in political activities. Some people don"t take part at all.

CARD 3

A. Have you voted in the last two years?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes..................... | 1 | |
| No...................... | 2 | (11) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

11. B. "Liberal" and "conservative" are terms often used to describe people's beliefs about politics and government. In general do you see yourself politically as very liberal, liberal, middle-of-the-road, conservative, very conservative, or other?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very liberal........... | 1 | |
| Liberal................. | 2 | |
| Middle-of-the-road..... | 3 | |
| Conservative........... | 4 | |
| Very conservative...... | 5 | (12) |
| Other.................. | 6 | |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

12. Are you still living in the same residence you were two years ago?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes.............. | 1 | |
| No................ | 2 | (13) |
| DK........... | 8 | |
| REF.......... | 9 | |

SKIP TO Q.13.----->

A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NUMBER OF MOVES.__ __ | | (14) |
| DK........... | 98 | (15) |
| REF.......... | 99 | |

13. Do you or some member of your household own your home or are you renting or buying?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Own.................. | 1 | |
| Buying............... | 2 | |
| Renting.............. | 3 | |
| Other................ | 4 | (16) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

14. Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Farm............... | 1 | |
| Open country but not farm......... | 2 | |
| Town or City........ | 3 | (17) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK:

A. What community do you live in? ______________________ (18) (19)

(Name of Town/City) (20) (21)

14. B. Do you (or your spouse) work in a city of 2500 or more?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | (22) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

15. Is someone from your household actively farming or ranching this year?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | 1 | |
| SKIP TO Q. 16.----> | No | 2 | (23) |
| | DK | 8 | |
| | REF | 9 | |

15. A. How satisfied are you with farming/ranching as an occupation? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very satisfied | 1 | |
| Satisfied | 2 | |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 3 | |
| Dissatisfied | 4 | (24) |
| Very dissatisfied | 5 | |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

B. Would you advise a relative to go into farming/ranching?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | |
| Depends | 3 | (25) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

1. PROBE: Depends on what?____________________

____________________________________________

C. How do you feel about your financial future as a farmer? Do you think the situation will improve, will remain about the same, or do you expect it to get worse?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Improve | 1 | |
| Remain about the same | 2 | |
| Get worse | 3 | (26) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

15. D. How likely is it that you still will be farming/ranching 10 years from now? Would you say it is very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not likely at all?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very likely............ | 1 | |
| Somewhat likely........ | 2 | |
| Not very likely........ | 3 | |
| Not likely at all...... | 4 | (27) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

E. What is it you like best about farming/ranching?

________________________________________

________________________________________

F. What is it that you like least about farming/ranching?

________________________________________

________________________________________

Now please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

G. The downturn in the farm economy is because the Federal government has been too involved in agriculture. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Strongly agree......... | 1 | |
| Agree.................. | 2 | |
| Disagree............... | 3 | |
| Strongly disagree...... | 4 | (28) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

H. The Nebraska state government could do a lot more to help the farmers and ranchers than they are doing now. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Strongly agree......... | 1 | |
| Agree.................. | 2 | |
| Disagree............... | 3 | |
| Strongly disagree...... | 4 | (29) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

16. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Skip To Q. 16.B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skip To Q. 16.B. | Working full-time (35 hours or more).......... | 01 | |
| | Working part-time (1 to 34 hours)............. | 02 | |
| | With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike....... | 03 | (30) |
| | Unemployed, laid off, looking for work........ | 04 | |
| | Retired................................ | 05 | (31) |
| | In School.............................. | 06 | |
| | Keeping House.......................... | 07 | |
| | Other (Specify)______________________________. | 08 | |
| | DK............. | 98 | |
| | REF............ | 99 | |

IF RETIRED, IN SCHOOL, KEEPING HOUSE, OR OTHER:

A. Were you ever employed for as long as one year?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes............... | 1 | |
| SKIP TO Q. 17.-------> | No................ | 2 | (32) |
| | DK.......... | 8 | |
| | REF......... | 9 | |

B. What kind of work do (did) you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND/OR RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED. FOR MILITARY, OBTAIN RANK.)

________________________________________ (33)

(34)

________________________________________

(35)

________________________________________ (36)

IF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED:

C. How long have you worked at this job?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | (37) |
| NUMBER OF MONTHS.__ __ __ | | (38) |
| DK.............. | 998 | (39) |
| REF............. | 999 | |

D. On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do -- would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very satisfied......... | 1 | |
| Moderately satisfied... | 2 | |
| A little dissatisfied.. | 3 | |
| Very dissatisfied...... | 4 | (40) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

ASK IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED. OTHERWISE. SKIP TO Q. 18.

17. Last week was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Skip TO Q. 17.B.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Working full-time (35 hours or more).......... | 01 | |
| Working part-time (1 to 34 hours)............. | 02 | |
| With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike...... | 03 | (4 |
| Unemployed, laid off, looking for work........ | 04 | |
| Retired....................................... | 05 | (4 |
| In School..................................... | 06 | |
| Keeping House................................. | 07 | |
| Other (Specify)______________________________. | 08 | |
| DK............. | 98 | |
| REF............ | 99 | |

IF RETIRED, IN SCHOOL, KEEPING HOUSE, OR OTHER:

A. Did (he/she) ever work for as long as one year?

SKIP TO Q. 18.------->

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes............... | 1 | |
| No................ | 2 | (43) |
| DK......... | 8 | |
| REF........ | 9 | |

B. What kind of work does (did) (he/she) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND/OR RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NON-IRRIGATED. IF MILITARY, OBTAIN RANK.)

________________________________________ (44) (45)

________________________________________ (46) (47)

________________________________________

ASK ONLY IF SPOUSE CURRENTLY WORKING FULL- OR PART-TIME. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 18.

C. How long has (he/she) worked at this job?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | (48) |
| NUMBER OF MONTHS.__ __ __ | | (49) |
| DK............... | 998 | (50) |
| REF.............. | 999 | |

18. Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very happy............... | 1 | |
| Pretty happy............ | 2 | |
| Not too happy........... | 3 | (51) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

19. Compared with American families in general, would you say your family income is far below average, below average, above average, or far above average? (PROBE: JUST YOUR BEST GUESS.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Far below average....... | 1 | |
| Below average........... | 2 | |
| Average................. | 3 | |
| Above average........... | 4 | |
| Far above average....... | 5 | (52) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

20. Overall, how satisfied are you with your current financial situation? Would you say very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very satisfied......... | 1 | |
| Satisfied.............. | 2 | |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied........ | 3 | |
| Dissatisfied........... | 4 | |
| Very dissatisfied...... | 5 | (53) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

21. What about your financial prospects? Do you feel that you're better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Better.................. | 1 | |
| Same.................... | 2 | |
| Worse................... | 3 | (54) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

Now we want to ask you a few questions about your marital history.

IF NEVER MARRIED, SKIP TO Q. 26.

22. How many times have you been married?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 1 | |
| Twice | 2 | |
| Three times | 3 | |
| Four or More Times | 4 | (55) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

A. What was your age when you last married?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | (56) |
| AGE | __ __ | (57) |
| DK | 98 | |
| REF | 99 | |

ASK ONLY IF CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING WITH SPOUSE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 26.

23. Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very happy | 1 | |
| Pretty happy | 2 | |
| Not too happy | 3 | (58) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

24. How do you feel about the way you can confide in your (husband/wife) and discuss anything that comes up? Do you feel that communication is very good, okay, or not too good?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very good | 1 | |
| Okay | 2 | |
| Not so good | 3 | (59) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

25. A lot of people become so upset and dissatisfied with their (husband/wife) that they sometimes think about divorce. Have you felt this way about your marriage in the last two years? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT MARRIAGE.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | (60) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

26. What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, or some other religion, or no religion?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Protestant........... | 1 | |
| Catholic.............. | 2 | |
| Jewish................ | 3 | |
| None.................. | 4 | |
| Other (Specify Religion and/or Denomination).... | 5 | (61) |
| ____________________ | | |
| DK............... | 8 | |
| REF.............. | 9 | |

27. Did you happen to attend religious services in the last seven days?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes.................... | 1 | |
| No..................... | 2 | (62) |
| DK............... | 8 | |
| REF.............. | 9 | |

28. Do you have any close relatives or family members that currently are residing in a nursing home in the state?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes................. | 1 | |
| No.................. | 2 | (63) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

Skip to Q.34.--------->

A. IF YES, How many would that be?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NUMBER........ __ __ | | (64) |
| DK.......... | 98 | (65) |
| REF......... | 99 | |

IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK: The following questions will only apply to the one person whom you consider closest to you.

1. What is this person's relationship to you?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mother/Mother-in-Law............ | 01 | |
| Father/Father-in-Law............ | 02 | |
| Husband......................... | 03 | |
| Wife............................ | 04 | (66) |
| Child........................... | 05 | |
| Brother/Sister.................. | 06 | |
| Other relative.................. | 07 | |
| DK........... | 98 | |
| REF.......... | 99 | |

29. Was this person involved in the decision to be placed in a nursing home?

Skip to Q. 30.--------->

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes.................. | 1 | |
| No.................. | 2 | (67) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

A. Did they have any say in which nursing home was selected?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes.................. | 1 | |
| No.................. | 2 | (68) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

30. How well do you think the nursing home is doing in providing the necessary care and services for this person? Would you say they are doing a very good job, a good job, a poor job, or a very poor job?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very good job...... | 1 | |
| Good job........... | 2 | |
| Poor job........... | 3 | |
| Very poor job...... | 4 | (69) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

31. Are you aware of alternatives to nursing care available in your community?

Skip to Q. 32.--------->

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes.................. | 1 | |
| No.................. | 2 | (70) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

A. What alternatives are these that you are aware of?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Home Health Care............... | __ | (71) |
| Day Care for the elderly...... | __ | (72) |
| Delivery of hot meals.......... | __ | (73) |
| Supervised housing............ | __ | (74) |
| Help with dressing, bathing, walking, feeding............ | __ | (75) |
| Help in cleaning house........ | __ | (76) |
| Other (Please Specify)........ | __ | (77) |

________________________________

| | |
|---|---|
| DK............ | 8 |
| REF.......... | 9 |

31. A. 1. IF YES, Were any of these alternatives considered before or after this person was placed in the nursing home?

CARD 4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes................. | 1 | |
| No.................. | 2 | (11) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

32. If alternative services to residence in a nursing home were available in your community, how likely is it that this person could have remained at home? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not likely at all?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very likely........ | 1 | |
| Somewhat likely.... | 2 | |
| Not very likely.... | 3 | |
| Not likely at all.. | 4 | (12) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

33. What kinds of services would be needed to have allowed the person to stay at home?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| None........................... | __ | (13) |
| Home Health Care............... | __ | (14) |
| Day Care for the elderly....... | __ | (15) |
| Supervised housing............. | __ | (16) |
| Delivery of hot meals.......... | __ | (17) |
| Help with dressing, bathing, walking, feeding........... | __ | (18) |
| Help in cleaning the house..... | __ | (19) |
| Other (Please Specify)......... | __ | (20) |

____________________________________

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DK........... | 8 | |
| REF.......... | 9 | |

Now I want to ask some questions about some important issues in the state today.

34. There has been a lot of talk about the depressed state of agriculture in Nebraska. Do you think this is just temporary and that things will look up or do you think conditions will stay the same or even worsen?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Things will look up.... | 1 | |
| Stay the same.......... | 2 | |
| Worsen................. | 3 | (21) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

35. What is your feeling about the economic future for farmers? Do you think that conditions will improve, stay the same, or worsen in the next 5 years?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Improve................ | 1 | |
| Stay the same.......... | 2 | |
| Worsen................. | 3 | (22) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

36. Overall, how do you feel about the economic and financial future for the State of Nebraska as a whole? Do you expect that it will get better, stay the same, or worsen in the next 5 years?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Improve................ | 1 | |
| Stay the same.......... | 2 | |
| Worsen................. | 3 | (23) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

37. Traditionally, Nebraska has relied on agriculture as its major industry. Do you approve or disapprove of efforts to reduce our reliance on agriculture and to develop other industries?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Approve................ | 1 | |
| Disapprove............. | 2 | (24) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

37. A. IF APPROVE: Would you approve or disapprove the allocation of tax dollars to encourage industrial development?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Approve................ | 1 | |
| Disapprove............. | 2 | (25) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

38. As far as you know, have any banks or financial institutions in Nebraska failed in the last two years?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes..................... | 1 | |
| No...................... | 2 | (26) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

39. How secure do you feel about the money you have deposited in Nebraska banks and financial institutions -- very secure, pretty secure, or not too secure?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very secure............ | 1 | |
| Pretty secure.......... | 2 | |
| Not very secure........ | 3 | |
| No money in banks...... | 4 | (27) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

(QUESTIONS 40 THROUGH 46 -- PAGES 19-22 -- NOT IN THIS FORM.)

(CARD 4,Col.28
TO CARD 7,
Col.18)

Now I am going to ask some questions about how your health has been recently.

(Card 7)

47. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent.............. | 1 | |
| Good................... | 2 | |
| Fair................... | 3 | |
| Poor................... | 4 | (19) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

40. Do you consider yourself an active outdoor person?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes................ | 1 | |
| No................. | 2 | (28) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

41. IF NO CHILDREN 6-17 PRESENT, ASK:
I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. For each one I want you to tell me if you participated in this activity during the last year.

IF CHILDREN 6-17 IN HOUSEHOLD, SELECT A CHILD USING TABLE ON COVER SHEET, AND SAY:
I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. Because we want information on a sample of young people, too, I have randomly selected one of your children (NAME OF CHILD) to include in this question. For each activity, I want you to tell me if you or (NAME OF CHILD) participated in the activity last year.

READ EACH ACTIVITY AND USE YOUR OWN WORDS TO FILL OUT THE TABLE.

A. Whether Respondent and/or Child participated in this activity. (CODE 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.) If No Participation, Skip to next activity.

B. For each activity participated in, ask how many days Respondent and/or Child participated and whether Respondent participated less, more, or the same as the year before.

FOR BOATING ONLY:
C. If Respondent fished and boated, ask what percent of boating was used for fishing. In addition, if Respondent did both power and non-power boating, ask what percent of the boating was non-power.

FOR FISHING ONLY:
D. If Respondent indicates that "Self," and/or "Child" participated in the activity of fishing, please clarify with following: "Did (this person) actually fish or was (this person) merely accompanying the one who was fishing?" If there is actual participation (active fishing), continue with remaining questions of where fishing took place.

(QUESTIONS 34 THROUGH 39 -- PAGES 17-18 -- NOT IN THIS FORM.)

(CARD 4,Col.21 TO CARD 4, Col.27)

| | Self | Child | Number of Days - Self | Number of Days - Child | Less More Same | Nebraska | Another State | Both | If Both, Percent Out of Nebraska | % Boating for Fishing (R. Only) | % Non-Power Boating (R. Only) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bicycling | (29) | — | | | 1 2 3<br>(31) | | | | | | |
| Recreation | (32) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(40) | | | | | | |
| Commuting | (41) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(49) | | | | | | |
| Baseball/Softball | (50) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(58) | | | | | | |
| Soccer | (59) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(67) | | | | | | |
| Tennis | (68) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(76) | | | | | | |
| Golf | CARD 5 (11) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(19) | | | | | | |
| Target/Trap Shooting | (20) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(28) | | | | | | |
| Archery | (29) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(37) | | | | | | |
| Hunting | (38) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(46) | | | | | | |
| Carry a Gun? | (47) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(55) | | | | | | |
| Bow Hunting? | (56) | (57) | | | | | | | | | |
| Boating | (58) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(66) | | | | | (67) — — | — — (72) |
| Power | (73) | (74) | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Power | (75) | (76) | | | | | | | | | |
| Fishing - Actively | CARD 6 (11) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(19) | 1 | 2 | 3 | — — (23) | | |
| Fishing - Accompanied | (24) | (25) | | | | | | | | | |
| Lakes/Reservoirs | (26) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(33) | | | | | | |
| Ice Fishing | (34) | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3<br>(41) | | | | | | |
| Stream/River | — | — | — — — | — — — | 1 2 3 | | | | | | |

(42 - 49)

IF RESPONDENT ACTIVELY FISHED, ASK Q. 42-45. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 46.

42. Would you be willing to participate in a follow-up study later this Fall of your 1985 catch with the Fisheries Division of the State of Nebraska?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes.................. | 1 | |
| No.................. | 2 | (50) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

43. Did you fish in the Missouri River during 1984?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes.................. | 1 | |
| No.................. | 2 | (51) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

A. In which county was that?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | (52) |
| COUNTY..______________ | | (53) |
| DK............. | 998 | (54) |
| REF............ | 999 | |

44. How many fishing trips to the Missouri River did you make during 1984?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NUMBER OF TRIPS..__ __ | | (55) |
| DK.............. | 98 | (56) |
| REF............. | 99 | |

45. Did you fish in the Platte River during 1984?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes.................. | 1 | |
| No.................. | 2 | (57) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

45. A. IF YES, ASK: Where on the Platte did you fish? Did you fish the North Platte, the South Platte, the Middle Platte, or the Lower Platte? In what county was that (or nearest town)? How many times was it that you fished in the (PORTION OF THE PLATTE) last year? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY IN REGARD TO WHICH PART OF THE PLATTE WHERE R. FISHED. RECORD COUNTY OR NEAREST TOWN FOR EACH SECTION FISHED IN AND ALSO RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES FISHED IN EACH SECTION.)

| SECTION | COUNTY (or Nearest Town) | NUMBER OF TIMES | |
|---|---|---|---|
| __ North<br>(58) | ____________<br>(59 - 60 - 61) | (62) — (64) | |
| __ South<br>(65) | ____________<br>(66 - 67 - 68) | (69) — (71) | |
| __ Middle<br>(72) | ____________<br>(73 - 74 - 75) | (76) — (78) | |
| | | | CARD 7 |
| __ Lower<br>(11) | ____________<br>(12 - 13 - 14) | (15) — (17) | |

46. Overall, how satisfied were you with the outdoor recreational facilities available in the state? Would you say you were very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very satisfied..... | 1 | |
| Satisfied.......... | 2 | |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. | 3 | |
| Dissatisfied....... | 4 | |
| Very dissatisfied.. | 5 | (18) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

Now I am going to ask some questions about how your health has been recently.

47. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent............... | 1 | |
| Good.................... | 2 | |
| Fair.................... | 3 | |
| Poor.................... | 4 | (19) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

48. Have you generally been satisfied with the overall quality of health care services in your community?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | (20) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

49. During the past year, have you had any health problems or illness, that you have had for more than three months?

Skip to Q. 50.-------> (No, DK, REF)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | (21) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

A. Have you talked to a doctor about it?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | (22) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

50. Have you seen a doctor during the last twelve months, since March, 1984?

Skip to Q. 51.-------> (No, DK, REF)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | (23) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

A. How many times have you seen a physician in his office or clinic in the past twelve months?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NUMBER | __ __ | (24) |
| DK | 98 | (25) |
| REF | 99 | |

B. Where do you usually go when you see a doctor-- a doctor's office, hospital emergency room, hospital out-patient clinic, health maintenance organization (HMO), company clinic, or some other place?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Doctor's Office | 1 | |
| Hospital Emergency Room | 2 | |
| Hospital Clinic | 3 | |
| Health Maintenance Organization | 4 | |
| Company Clinic | 5 | |
| Other Clinic (Specify) ________ | 6 | (26) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

50. C. Is there a particular doctor that you usually see?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes...................... | 1 | |
| No....................... | 2 | (27) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

D. When you call your doctor, how many days does it usually take to get an appointment?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NUMBER OF DAYS...... | __ __ | (28) |
| DK................. | 98 | (29) |
| REF................ | 99 | |

E. When arriving in the doctor's office, how long do you usually have to wait to see the doctor?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MINUTES......... | __ __ __ | (30) |
| DK................. | 998 | (31) |
| REF................ | 999 | (32) |

51. When you go to see a doctor, approximately how many minutes does it take to get there from your home?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MINUTES......... | __ __ __ | (33) |
| DK................. | 998 | (34) |
| REF................ | 999 | (35) |

52. How do you get to your doctor? Do you usually walk, take a bus, go in your own car, ride in someone else's car, or take a taxi or handivan?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Walk..................... | 1 | |
| Bus...................... | 2 | |
| Own Car.................. | 3 | |
| Other's Car.............. | 4 | |
| Taxi or Handivan......... | 5 | |
| Other (Please Specify).. ____________ | 6 | (36) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

53. Were you admitted to a hospital during the past year?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes...................... | 1 | |
| No....................... | 2 | (37) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

Skip to Q. 54.-------> (No, DK, REF)

53. A. How many times were you admitted?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NUMBER.............. | __ __ | (38) |
| DK................ | 98 | (39) |
| REF............... | 99 | |

B. How many nights did you spend in the hospital? (Obtain the number of nights for each admittance.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1st Admittance.. | __ __ | (40)<br>(41) |
| No. 2nd Admittance.. | __ __ | (42)<br>(43) |
| No. 3rd Admittance.. | __ __ | (44)<br>(45) |

C. Was any surgery performed during (any of) the stay(s) at the hospital?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes..................... | 1 | |
| No...................... | 2 | (46) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

Go To 53.D.--->

1. Was this out-patient surgery or did you have to stay overnight?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At least 1 Out-Patient.. | 1 | |
| No Out-Patient.......... | 2 | (47) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

D. How did you pay for the treatment? (Check all that apply.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Self..................... | __ | (48) |
| Private/Group Insurance. | __ | (49) |
| Medicaid................ | __ | (50) |
| Medicare Only........... | __ | (51) |
| Medicare Plus Supplemental Private Ins..... | __ | (52) |
| Other (Please specify).. | __ | (53) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

54. Are you covered under any public or private health insurance plan?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes..................... | 1 | |
| No...................... | 2 | (54) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

Skip to Q. 55.----->

54. A. What type of health insurance plan do you have? (Check all that apply.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Private/Group Insurance. | __ | (55) |
| Medicaid................ | __ | (56) |
| Medicare Only........... | __ | (57) |
| Medicare Plus Supplemental Private Ins..... | __ | (58) |
| Other (Please Specify).. | __ | (59) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

B. Does your health insurance plan include coverage for the treatment of:

| | YES | NO | DK | REF | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Dental Care | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (60) |
| (b) Alcoholism Services | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (61) |
| (c) Mental Health Services | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (62) |

DO NOT ASK IF ONLY ONE PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD:

C. Is everyone in your family covered under your insurance plan?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes..................... | 1 | |
| No...................... | 2 | (63) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

D. Were you (and your family) covered by insurance for the entire year?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All Year................ | 1 | |
| One-Half or Less........ | 2 | (64) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

55. Have you seen a dentist or dental hygienist during the last twelve months, since March, 1984?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes..................... | 1 | |
| No...................... | 2 | (65) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

Skip to Q. 56.-----> (No, DK, REF)

A. How many times?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NUMBER............... | __ __ | (66) |
| DK................. | 98 | (67) |
| REF................ | 99 | |

56. Have you had a physical examination when you were not ill during the last twelve months, since March, 1984?

Yes...................... 1
No....................... 2 (68)
DK................. 8
REF................ 9

57. If an adult complained of pain in the chest, was having some trouble catching their breath, and looked pale, which of the following would you do?

Call the doctor.............................. 1
Take the person to a hospital emergency room. 2
Call for the ambulance or rescue squad....... 3
Give the person an antacid................... 4 (69)
DK................. 8
REF................ 9

58. What would you do first if you found someone who was unconscious?

Call the police.............................. 1
Call for an ambulance or rescue squad........ 2
Try to arouse the person (shake or shout).... 3
Start mouth-to-mouth breathing and chest compressions.............................. 4 (70)
DK................. 8
REF................ 9

59. What number would you call for an ambulance or rescue squad? (IF NUMBER GIVEN, CHECK KNOW.)

Know..................... 1
Do Not Know.............. 2 (71)
DK................. 8
REF................ 9

60. Have you called for or been transported in an ambulance or rescue squad during the last twelve months?

Yes...................... 1
No....................... 2 (72)
DK................. 8
REF................ 9

Skip to Q. 61.-----> (No, DK, REF)

A. If YES, Was it for an emergency?

Yes...................... 1
No....................... 2 (73)
DK................. 8
REF................ 9

61. Have you completed any of the following training courses?

| | YES | NO | DK | REF | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard First Aid | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (74) |
| Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (75) |
| Advanced First Aid | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (76) |
| Emergency Medical Technician | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (77) |

62. Has a doctor told you or any member of your household that you or they have had either heart disease or high blood pressure?

CARD 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heart disease........... | 1 | |
| High blood pressure..... | 2 | |
| Both.................... | 3 | |
| No...................... | 4 | (11) |
| DK................ | 8 | |
| REF............... | 9 | |

63. Does anyone in your household have diabetes?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes.................... | 1 | |
| SKIP TO Q. 64.--> | No..................... | 2 | (12) |
| | DK................. | 8 | |
| | REF................ | 9 | |

A. Which one has diabetes? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Respondent............. | ___ | (13) |
| | Spouse................. | ___ | (14) |
| | Child.................. | ___ | (15) |
| SKIP TO Q. 64.---> | Other Adult............ | ___ | (16) |
| | DK................. | 8 | |
| | REF................ | 9 | |

IF RESPONDENT HAS DIABETES, ASK:

B. How old were you when you developed diabetes?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Age.................. | ___ ___ | (17)<br>(18) |
| DK................. | 98 | |
| REF................ | 99 | |

C. How do you manage your diabetes? Would you say with diet alone, taking insulin, or by taking pills orally?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diet alone.............. | 1 | |
| Insulin................. | 2 | |
| Oral pills.............. | 3 | |
| Other (Please Specify).. | 4 | (19) |
| ________________________ | | |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

64. Do you believe that individual risk of developing the following conditions are affected by dietary intake?

| | YES | NO | DK | REF | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heart Disease | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (20) |
| Cancer | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (21) |
| Stroke | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (22) |
| Diabetes | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (23) |
| High Blood Pressure | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (24) |

65. During the past year, have you made any changes to modify your pattern of eating?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes...................... | 1 | |
| | No....................... | 2 | (25) |
| Skip to Q. 66.-----> | DK................. | 8 | |
| | REF................ | 9 | |

A. IF YES, What are they?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adding less salt to food...................... | ___ | (26) |
| Selecting foods based on sodium content...... | ___ | (27) |
| Selecting foods that are lower fat........... | ___ | (28) |
| Limiting calorie intake...................... | ___ | (29) |
| Selecting high fiber foods................... | ___ | (30) |
| Other........................................ | ___ | (31) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

B. What is the source of your dietary guidance?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dietician............... | ___ | (32) |
| Physician's Office...... | ___ | (33) |
| Diet clinic............. | ___ | (34) |
| Magazine................ | ___ | (35) |
| Friend.................. | ___ | (36) |
| Health Food Store....... | ___ | (37) |
| Chiropractor............ | ___ | (38) |
| County Extension Agent.. | ___ | (39) |
| Other................... | ___ | (40) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

66. During the past year, has any member of your household visited a physician for --

| | YES | NO | DK | REF | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Prenatal Care? | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (41) |

1. IF YES, ASK: How many months pregnant was she at her first visit?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MONTHS............... | ___ | (42) |
| DK............. | 8 | |
| REF............ | 9 | |

ASK Q.66.B.-Q.67. ONLY IF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN HOUSEHOLD. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 68.

| | | YES | NO | DK | REF | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66. B. | Well child care? | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (43) |
| C. | Immunizations for a child? | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (44) |
| D. | Dental care for a child? | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | (45) |

1. IF YES, ASK: What was the child's age at first visit to the dentist? (IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD, SELECT YOUNGEST.)

AGE OF CHILD........ __ __ (46)
DK............... 98 (47)
REF.............. 99

67. Have you attended any parenting classes during the past year?

Yes...................... 1
No....................... 2 (48)
DK................. 8
REF................ 9

68. Have you attended any prenatal classes during the past year?

Yes...................... 1
No....................... 2 (49)
DK................. 8
REF................ 9

69. Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?

Yes................. 1
No.................. 2 (50)
DK............ 8
REF........... 9

70. During the past year, have you experienced a mental disorder, emotional problems, or nervous condition which you consider more serious than the normal ups and downs of everyday life?

Yes................. 1
No.................. 2 (51)
DK............ 8
REF........... 9

70. A. IF YES, Did you seek professional help or treatment?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | (52) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

71. Do you feel that you are bothered by all sorts (different kinds) of ailments in different parts of your body? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Often | 1 | |
| Sometimes | 2 | |
| Never | 3 | (53) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

72. Has any ill health affected the amount of work (housework) you do? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Often | 1 | |
| Sometimes | 2 | |
| Never | 3 | (54) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

73. Do you ever feel weak all over? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Often | 1 | |
| Sometimes | 2 | |
| Never | 3 | (55) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

74. Have you ever been bothered by shortness of breath when you were not exerting yourself? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Often | 1 | |
| Sometimes | 2 | |
| Never | 3 | (56) |
| DK | 8 | |
| REF | 9 | |

75. For the most part, do you feel healthy enough to carry out the things that you would like to do? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Often.............. | 1 | |
| Sometimes.......... | 2 | |
| Never.............. | 3 | (57) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

76. How often do you feel you don't enjoy (doing) things any more? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the time....... | 1 | |
| Often.............. | 2 | |
| Sometimes.......... | 3 | |
| Seldom............. | 4 | |
| Never.............. | 5 | (58) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

77. How often do you feel alone and helpless? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the time....... | 1 | |
| Often.............. | 2 | |
| Sometimes.......... | 3 | |
| Seldom............. | 4 | |
| Never.............. | 5 | (59) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

78. How often do you feel that people don't care what happens to you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the time....... | 1 | |
| Often.............. | 2 | |
| Sometimes.......... | 3 | |
| Seldom............. | 4 | |
| Never.............. | 5 | (60) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

79. How often do you feel that life is hopeless? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the time....... | 1 | |
| Often.............. | 2 | |
| Sometimes.......... | 3 | |
| Seldom............. | 4 | |
| Never.............. | 5 | (61) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

80. How often do you have unwelcome or strange thoughts or thoughts that frighten you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the time....... | 1 | |
| Often.............. | 2 | |
| Sometimes.......... | 3 | |
| Seldom............. | 4 | |
| Never.............. | 5 | (62) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

81. How often do you get upset, uptight, or irritable with those around you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the time....... | 1 | |
| Often.............. | 2 | |
| Sometimes.......... | 3 | |
| Seldom............. | 4 | |
| Never.............. | 5 | (63) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

82. How often do you feel that people are trying to pick quarrels or start arguments with you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the time....... | 1 | |
| Often.............. | 2 | |
| Sometimes.......... | 3 | |
| Seldom............. | 4 | |
| Never.............. | 5 | (64) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

83. How often do you get really angry? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the time........ | 1 | |
| Often............... | 2 | |
| Sometimes........... | 3 | |
| Seldom.............. | 4 | |
| Never............... | 5 | (65) |
| DK............ | 8 | |
| REF........... | 9 | |

84. Do you currently use any form of tobacco--cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or chewing tobacco?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes...................... | 1 | |
| Skip to Q. 87------> | No....................... | 2 | (66) |
| | DK................. | 8 | |
| | REF................ | 9 | |

85. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes...................... | 1 | |
| Skip to Q. 86.-----> | No....................... | 2 | (67) |
| | DK................. | 8 | |
| | REF................ | 9 | |

A. On the average, how many cigarettes do you smoke each day? (ONE PACK = 20 CIGARETTES)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RECORD NUMBER...... | __ __ | (68)<br>(69) |
| DK................ | 98 | |
| REF............... | 99 | |

B. What would you say is the possibility that five years from now you will be a cigarette smoker? Would you say you will definitely not be a cigarette smoker, probably not be a cigarette smoker, probably be a smoker, or definitely be a cigarette smoker?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Definitely not.......... | 1 | |
| Probably not............ | 2 | |
| Probably yes............ | 3 | |
| Definitely yes.......... | 4 | (70) |
| DK................. | 8 | |
| REF................ | 9 | |

86. Do you currently chew tobacco?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes...................... | 1 | |
| Skip to Q. 88------> | No....................... | 2 | (71) |
| | DK................. | 8 | |
| | REF................ | 9 | |

86. A. How often do you chew tobacco--every day, a few times a week, once a week, or less than once a week?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Every day............... | 1 | |
| Few times a week........ | 2 | |
| Once a week............. | 3 | |
| Less than once a week... | 4 | (72) |
| DK...................... | 8 | |
| REF..................... | 9 | |

87. Did you ever smoke cigarettes regularly? (REGULARLY MEANS ONE CIGARETTE PER WEEK ON A ROUTINE BASIS.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes..................... | 1 | |
| No...................... | 2 | (73) |
| DK...................... | 8 | |
| REF..................... | 9 | |

Skip to Q. 88------>

A. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes..................... | 1 | |
| No...................... | 2 | (74) |
| DK...................... | 8 | |
| REF..................... | 9 | |

88. Is your total family income $20,000 or more or less than $20,000?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $20,000 or More... | 1 | |
| Less than $20,000. | 2 | (75) |
| DK........... | 8 | |
| REF.......... | 9 | |

A. I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in 1984, please stop me.

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME $20,000 OR MORE:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $20,000 - $24,999. | 1 | |
| $25,000 - $29,999. | 2 | |
| $30,000 - $39,999. | 3 | |
| $40,000 - $49,999. | 4 | |
| $50,000 - $59,999. | 5 | (76) |
| $60,000 or More... | 6 | |
| DK........... | 8 | |
| REF.......... | 9 | |

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME LESS THAN $20,000:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Under $5,000...... | 1 | |
| $ 5,000 - $ 9,999. | 2 | |
| $10,000 - $14,999. | 3 | |
| $15,000 - $19,999. | 4 | (77) |
| DK........... | 8 | |
| REF.......... | 9 | |

89. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, BUT CODE INTO FOLLOWING.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White/Caucasian............. | 1 | |
| Chicano/Mexican/Hispanic.... | 2 | |
| Black/Negro................. | 3 | |
| American Indian/Native American......... | 4 | |
| Other (Specify)............. | 5 | (78) |
| ______________________ | | |
| DK.......... | 8 | |
| REF......... | 9 | |

ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT MOVED SINCE LAST INTERVIEW. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 91.

90. I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. Since one thing we will be looking at in this study is the relation of the social and physical environments in which people live to their answers to the questions, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

GET ADDRESS:
What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

(STREET ADDRESS)

(TOWN/CITY)

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:
How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?
MILES.........

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

What county do you live in?

91. A. Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years? For example, a relative or friend? I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address.

(NAME)

(ADDRESS)

B. Could we also get the name of (your/your spouse's) employer? Often we find that an employer is the best source of a forwarding address.

(EMPLOYER'S NAME)

(EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS)

TERMINATE INTERVIEW WITH THANKS.

## POST-INTERVIEW RATINGS

CARD 9

92. Rate R.'s ability to understand the questions.

Very high.................... 1
Above average................ 2
Average...................... 3
Below average................ 4 (11)

93. Overall, how great was R.'s interest in the interview?

Very high.................... 1
Above average................ 2
Average...................... 3
Below average................ 4 (12)

94. How suspicious did R. seem to be about the study before the interview?

Not at all................... 1
Somewhat..................... 2
Very suspicious.............. 3 (13)

95. How would you assess the reliability of the data obtained?

Excellent.................... 1
Good......................... 2
Fair......................... 3
Poor......................... 4
Worthless.................... 5 (14)

96. How would you assess the degree of cooperation given by R.?

Very cooperative............. 1
Cooperative.................. 2
Neutral...................... 3
Reluctant.................... 4
Hostile...................... 5 (15)

97. Did you have trouble hearing the respondent because of a poor phone connection or because (he/she) was talking softly?

Did not have trouble hearing. 1
Poor phone connection........ 2
R. was talking softly........ 3 (16)

98. THUMBNAIL SKETCH: Anything else about R. or the interview situation that seems important--e.g., kibbitzing by others, etc.

______________________________________________

______________________________________________

______________________________________________

# APPENDIX C

# TRACKING PROCEDURES

# AND

# TRACKING SHEET

# TRACKING PROCEDURES

This Appendix describes the procedures used to trace respondents. Out of a total of 2175 who were eligible for the sample, nearly 1/6 required tracing. Usually this was because the respondent had moved, but occasionally a respondent needed to be traced because of a changed name or telephone number. Strategies and procedures for tracing respondents are detailed below.

## Design Features to Aid Tracking

In anticipation of the re-interview, each respondent was asked during the earlier interview to supply us with the name and address of a friend or relative who would know where they were if they moved, as well as of their employer. These references proved to be very helpful in trying to locate respondents. An improvement in design was implemented during the 1983 interviews: ascertaining husband's first name if respondent or personal reference is a woman. In cases where consultation of a directory was necessary, knowledge of husband's name from the 1983 survey helped significantly.

## Between-Survey Procedures to Aid Tracking

In order to reduce effort in tracking, contact was maintained with the panel during the two-year interim period. One mailing was sent out one year after the 1983 interview and another one month prior to the re-interview. The first was a one-page summary of the study findings and an invitation to ask for study reports and the second was a report on the use of study findings as well as a description of the purposes of the re-interview. Both mailings were sent first class with a "return address requested" stamp. This strategy was primarily useful in identifying respondents who definitely needed to be traced rather than actually helping to trace them. The forwarding addresses were, of course, helpful in the case of the respondents for whom we received them. For more than half of the returned letters, however, no forwarding address was provided. In part, this is because forwarding addresses expire at the end of six months. This suggests that the first class, return-address-requested approach be used on all mailings throughout the interim period to ensure a better record of movers.

---

No letter was sent to the respondents who had refused to give us their address at the time of the earlier interview. They were, however, retained in the panel.

## On-Going Procedures to Identify Respondents Needing Tracking

For the several hundred respondents for whom we received a response (either a forwarding address or a returned letter) from the post office, we knew at the time of interviewing that they would need to be traced. The cover sheets for these respondents thus went directly to the tracking office. We anticipated, however, that others would turn up as we began interviewing. In cases where interviewers discovered that the respondent was not at the telephone number listed on the cover sheet, they were instructed not to try to trace the respondent. If there was any answer at the number, however, they were instructed to get all of the information possible: had the respondent ever lived there? If so, could they tell us where the respondent was or who would know? If the respondent was unknown at the number, for how long had the number been assigned to current family? This information was recorded onto a Tracking Sheet and clipped to the cover sheet. If the interviewer was able to obtain the exact telephone number of the respondent (for example, in the case of a child who had moved into their own house), the interviewer was told to go ahead and get the interview. If any further efforts would be required to trace the respondent, then the cover sheet and the attached Tracking Sheet were turned over to the tracking office.

## Organization of the Tracking Function

In February, one interviewer was singled out to track. An interviewer was chosen rather than a clerical worker because the tracking procedure required extensive telephone work. The tracker received the same training as all of the other interviewers. One of the full-time Bureau staff, also an experienced interviewer, assisted in the tracking.

Tracking efforts were recorded on a Tracking Sheet, a copy of which is attached to this Appendix. This allowed the tracker to record all of the steps used in tracing each individual respondent. In several cases, five or six tracking sheets were required to describe all of the leads which were followed in tracing a respondent.

There was a division of labor between the tracker and interviewers. Just as the interviewers were instructed not to track, the tracker was instructed not to interview. The only interviewing done by the tracker was the short Type 03 interviews with out-of-state migrants. This specialization in function was helpful in limiting the number of people using the tracking room and increasing the efficiency of both the interviewers and the tracker.

## Steps in the Tracking Process

The tracker was given relatively little specialized training aside from discussing some alternatives which might be explored. As each case required an individual approach, the actual process varied from case to case. The basic strategies employed, roughly in order of their usefulness, appear below:

1. Check 1983 Listing. The first step in tracking any individual was to find their listing in a 1983 telephone directory. This step confirmed spelling of the last name and the form of the listing (e.g., J. Michael rather than Mike). In the case of married women, knowledge of 1983 telephone number, address, and last name usually enabled us to find the husband's first name, under which almost all married and widowed respondents are listed. This first step saved a great deal of trouble in later steps of the search.

2. Directory Assistance - in the city of residence unless we had a forwarding address. (This procedure was not applicable when respondent had refused to give own name; where respondent had migrated without a forwarding address; or where respondent had changed name.)

3. Personal Reference. For most cases where directory assistance was not helpful, the personal reference was able to supply the respondent's new address and telephone number. Occasionally, of course, the personal reference had to be traced first!!

4. City Directory. These were invaluable in locating respondents for whom we had names and telephone numbers but no or an incorrect address. Public libraries looked up information in the local city directory in cases where the directory was not in our library. In cases where the respondent proved difficult to trace, the city directory for 1983 gave information on the respondent's neighbors. Calling neighbors and especially managers of apartment buildings and trailer courts was very effective when other leads were not available.

5. Telephone Directories. When other leads had been exhausted, it was often productive to call people in the city with the respondent's last name and ask their help in locating the respondent. In rural areas, this procedure had to be extended to the surrounding area.

6. Some respondents were located by calling their employer (or their spouse's employer), their school, or in the case of military personnel, the base locater. While this procedure was quite productive, it required a great deal of care; lack of clarity in making the request for information could easily lead to false impressions about why the employee was being traced.

## TRACKING SHEET

Respondent's Name: ______________________________

Respondent's I.D. Number ____________

Initial Address: ______________________________

Initial Telephone: ______________________________

Year Entered Panel: ______________

Reason for Tracking:

☐ First call indicated respondent not at that number.

☐ Forwarding Address.

☐ Letter returned, no forwarding address.

☐ Other. Specify. ______________________________

______________________________

## ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE RECORD

AS YOU TRACK RESPONDENT TO CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, RECORD ALL INTERVENING ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS ON THIS RECORD. BEGIN WITH THE EARLIEST KNOWN NEW LOCATION AND CONTINUE UNTIL YOU REACH CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE. INDICATE SOURCE OF INFORMATION BRIEFLY ON THIS CHART AND DETAIL BOTH SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL TRACKING EFFORTS ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET.

1. ____________ ____________ ______ ____________ ____________

2. ____________ ____________ ______ ____________ ____________

3. ____________ ____________ ______ ____________ ____________

4. ____________ ____________ ______ ____________ ____________

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

NAME CHANGED TO: ______________________________

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

RECORD ALL PROCEDURES ON THE BACK AND THE RESULTS OF EACH STEP.

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #1
Date: _______
TIME: _______

---

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #2
Date: _______
TIME: _______

---

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #3
Date: _______
TIME: _______

---

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP #4
Date: _______
TIME: _______

---

Interviewer's Initials: _____ TRACKING STEP # 5
Date: _______
TIME: _______

---

STAPLE ANOTHER SHEET TO THIS IF TRACKING REQUIRES ADDITIONAL STEPS.

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

NASIS- 1985
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SEQUENCE NUMBER:

TYPE: 03
11 - 12

INTERVIEWER -
13 - 14 - 15

INTRODUCTION TO USE WITH TYPE 03.
(This Type is to be used if the Respondent no longer resides in Nebraska.)

I'M _______________, AN INTERVIEWER FOR THE BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. ACCORDING TO OUR RECORDS, YOU HAVE MOVED OUT OF NEBRASKA SINCE YOU WERE INITIALLY INTERVIEWED. SINCE OUR SURVEY IS OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NEBRASKA, WE JUST WANT TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR MOVE TODAY RATHER THAN INCLUDING YOU IN THE FULL SURVEY. WILL YOU HELP ME OUT BY ANSWERING THESE FEW QUESTIONS? IT WILL ONLY TAKE 3-4 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME.

1. WRITE I.D. NO. FROM COVER SHEET HERE
16 17 18 19 20 21

2. TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.)
22 23 24 25

3. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED, (Including Interviewer Ratings at End.)
26 27 28 29

4. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES
30 31 32

5. DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED
Mo. Day
33 34 / 35 36

6. DAY OF WEEK INTERVIEW COMPLETED
M..... 1
Tu.... 2
W..... 3
Th.... 4 37
F..... 5
Sat... 6
Sun... 7

1. First, I would like to know who lives here and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives here today excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.). FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE. CIRCLE RESPONDENT'S NUMBER ON CHART. IF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD, CHECK CHILD SELECTED.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

   A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED certificate?

   B. IF MORE THAN 12th GRADE, ASK: Did (you/he/she) complete one or more years of college for credit -- not including schooling such as business college, technical, or vocational school?

   C. IF YES, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? (IF YES, What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED.) (RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than high school = 0; High School = 1; Associate or Junior College = 2; Bachelor's = 3; Master's = 4; Doctorate = 5; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays here but is temporarily away? (ENTER ON TABLE.) (THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

# SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

| | Relation to P.I.E. | | | | | | | Marital Status | | | | | | | Status in Survey | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RESIDENT | P.I.E. | Spouse | Child | Relative | Other | Sex<br>1 2 | Age | Married | Widowed | Divorced | Separated | Never Married | Years Of Schooling | Highest Degree | Respondent | R.'s Spouse | Selected Child | Other | |
| 1. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(39) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(45) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 38-46 |
| 2. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(48) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(54) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 47-55 |
| 3. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(57) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(63) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 56-64 |
| 4. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(66) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(72) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 65-73 |
| 5. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(12) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(18) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | CARD 2<br>11-19 |
| 6. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(21) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(27) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 20-28 |
| 7.-- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(30) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(36) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 29-37 |
| 8. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(39) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(45) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 38-46 |
| 9. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(48) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(54) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 47-55 |
| 10. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | M F<br>(57) | — — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | — — | —<br>(63) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 56-64 |

FOR PERSONS NOT LIVING IN SAME DWELLING AS IN PREVIOUS INTERVIEW.

7. According to our records, you have moved since we interviewed you previously. Is this correct?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes. . . . . . | 1 | |
| No . . . . . . | 2 | |
| INAP . . . . . | 7 | |
| DK . . . . . . | 8 | 65 |
| REF. . . . . . | 9 | |

Skip to Q. 8.

A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES . | __ __ | 66<br>67 |
| INAP . . . . | 97 | |
| DK . . . . . | 98 | |
| REF. . . . . | 99 | |

B. Why did you move (the first time)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lack of space or privacy. . . . . . . . | __ | 68 |
| Like to be closer to services . . . . . | __ | 69 |
| Like to own a home. . . . . . . . . . . | __ | 70 |
| Involuntary move. . . . . . . . . . . . | __ | 71 |
| Change in family status . . . . . . . . | __ | 72 |
| Fear for family or property safety. . . | __ | 73 |
| Want to be closer to work . . . . . . . | __ | 74 |
| Want to be closer to kin. . . . . . . . | __ | 75 |
| Job opportunity or transfer . . . . . . | __ | 76 |
| Other (Specify) . . . . . . . . . . . . | __ | 77 |
| INAP. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7 | |
| DK. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8 | |
| REF . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | |

SPECIFY: ____________

____________

____________

____________

CARD 3

C. In what county do you live? ____________

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 11<br>12<br>13 |
| INAP . . . . . | 7 | |
| DK . . . . . . | 8 | |
| REF. . . . . . | 9 | |

D. Which of the categories comes closest to the type of place you are living in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS TYPE.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In open country, but not on a farm . . . . . . . . . . . | 01 | |
| On a farm. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 02 | |
| In a village or small town (under 15,000). . . . . . . . | 03 | |
| In a small city (15,000-50,000). . . . . . . . . . . . . | 04 | 14 |
| In a medium-sized city (50,000-250,000). . . . . . . . . | 05 | 15 |
| In a suburb near a large city. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 06 | |
| In a large city (over 250,000) . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 07 | |
| INAP . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 97 | |
| DK . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 98 | |
| REF. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 99 | |

7. E. IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK:

What community do you live in? 16 17 18

_______________________
(Name of Town or City)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INAP . . . . . | 7 | |
| DK . . . . . . | 8 | |
| REF. . . . . . | 9 | |

F. Do you anticipate that you will ever move back to Nebraska?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Definitely. . . . . | 1 | |
| Maybe . . . . . . . | 2 | |
| Unlikely. . . . . . | 3 | 19 |
| Never . . . . . . . | 4 | |
| INAP. . . . . . . . | 7 | |
| DK. . . . . . . . . | 8 | |
| REF . . . . . . . . | 9 | |

1. When do you think this might be? 20 21 22 23

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RECORD YEAR. . . . . | ___ ___ ___ ___ | |
| INAP . . . . . . | 9997 | |
| DK . . . . . . . . | 9998 | |
| REF. . . . . . . | 9999 | |

2. Why do you think you might move back?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Family ties . . . . | 1 | |
| Job . . . . . . . . | 2 | |
| Other . . . . . . . | 3 | 24 |
| INAP. . . . . . . . | 7 | |
| DK. . . . . . . . . | 8 | |
| REF . . . . . . . . | 9 | |

Specify:

_______________________

_______________________

_______________________

8. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 01
Working part-time (1-34 hours). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 02
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness,
  vacation, or strike . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 03
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 04 25
Retired . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
In School . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 06 26
Keeping house . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 07
Other (Specify)______________________ . . . 08
DK. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
REF . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 99

A. What kind of work do you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

ASK IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED.

9. Last week was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 01
Working part-time (1 to 34 hours) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 02
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness,
  vacation or strike. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 03
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 04 27
Retired . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
In school . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 06 28
Keeping house . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 07
Other (Specify) ______________________ . . . 08
INAP. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97
DK. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
REF . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 99

A. What kind of work does (He/She) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

# APPENDIX D

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS LETTER TO NASIS83 RESPONDENTS,

## INFORMATION LETTER TO NASIS-77 STUDY PARTICIPANTS, 1985

## AND

## LETTER TO NASIS83 RESPONDENTS WHO REFUSED PARTICIPATION, 1985

University of
Nebraska
Lincoln

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research
732 Oldfather Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588-0325

September 14, 1984

Dear NASIS Respondent:

In 1983 you participated in the seventh Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska. Some of you have been part of this study since 1977. Your cooperation has helped make NASIS a valuable tool for the University and the State to find out about the way that Nebraskans think about a number of important topics and issues. Many of the questions you answered on the survey were included by state agencies needing information about Nebraskans to help plan programs, policies and legislation that more effectively meets the needs of the people in the state. Some of the most important issues of today, such as changes in health care, the rising costs of energy, problems with the changes in the economy during the recent recession have been examined using data from NASIS surveys. This information in all of these cases has gone directly into program planning and policy at the State level.

A few direct findings out of the survey are:

...Over one-third of the families in Nebraska reported being directly affected by the recent recession, either due to job loss, cut in overtime hours or days worked, or temporary layoffs from work. Even more of them worried about possible job reduction or loss (44 percent).

...The recession seemed to have more effect on the middle income families, with a smaller proportion of the lower and high income families reporting an effect of the recession. Many of the lower income families were elderly people on Social Security, explaining the lower effect among this group.

...When asked about government spending in specific areas such as energy, crime prevention, farm problems, the poor and unemployed, elderly, water resources, health care and education, most people selected at least one of the areas in which they thought additional spending would be needed at the state and local levels. Of those people wanting to see increased state spending in one or more areas, 64 percent choose reallocation of funds from other areas as the way to fund it; 51 percent choose increased taxes; 44 percent choose increases in other revenue. The most popular areas for increases in funding were crime prevention and farm problems; the least popular were water resources and health care.

Additional findings from NASIS will be appearing in the near future in newspapers and on news programs as we will be releasing NASIS reports on a variety of topics this fall. These reports go to a number of state agencies, the state legislators, as well as to representatives of the media.

We again wish to thank you for your help in this important project and are looking forward to your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

David R. Johnson
Director

University of
Nebraska
Lincoln

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research
732 Oldfather Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588-0325

January 14, 1985

Dear NASIS Participant:

It is time again for our biennial Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. I want to thank you for your cooperation with us in the past and to inform you that we will begin our phone survey again on February 1, 1985. One of our interviewers will be calling you sometime between February 1st and April 15th.

As one of the 1800 individuals on our survey panel, you are making a unique contribution to the State of Nebraska. Your opinions on public policy issues, on the state of the economy, on the environment and the information that you provide us on your educational and recreational activities are being carefully noted. The changes that you tell us about are used to represent the views and activities of all Nebraska residents. Thus, your participation lets you speak with a strong voice to a wide range of public officials and other citizens like yourself.

In the past, we have reported back to you some of the results of this study directly. Other reports have been circulated through newspapers, radio and even television. As our panel moves through the years (we are now in the ninth year of this project) the information that you provide to us becomes ever more valuable. And, in the future, we will continue to keep you informed of our progress.

We hope that you will be willing to give your time to us again this year. The half hour you give every two years is an important contribution to our knowledge about the citizens of Nebraska.

Sincerely,

David R. Johnson

David R. Johnson
Professor and Director
Bureau of Sociological Research

DRJ:ss

University of
Nebraska
Lincoln

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research
732 Oldfather Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588-0325

Dear Study Participant:

I wanted to write again and request that you reconsider participating in our re-interview survey of Nebraskans. As we indicated earlier, it is very important for us to re-interview each person who took part in the earlier study so that we can see how the quality of life has changed for different groups of people in the state.

Why is your participation so important? Our state is going through a lot of changes. An example of this is the crisis in farming that you have been reading and hearing about in the local and national news. These changes can have important effects on everyone in the state and effect our quality of life for years to come. In the past your answers have been used by policy planners and legislators to more effectively spend your tax dollars. Your continued participation is one way you, and the people like you whom you represent in the survey, can have a say in the way your tax dollars are spent.

We are very concerned that we include all of the earlier participants in the re-interview. If you are willing to participate, but are uncomfortable doing so over the telephone, we would be happy to send an interviewer to your home or make some other arrangement you would find convenient. I would urge you to call me if you have any questions about the survey or its purposes and uses. You can call me collect at 402-472-3672 any week day. You may also call the University of Nebraska Office of Information at 402-472-2167 if you want assurance of the legitimacy of our survey. I want to assure you again that your answers will be kept perfectly confidential. One of our interviewers will be calling you again in a few days to see whether you would be willing to participate.

Sincerely,

David R. Johnson
Professor and Director
Bureau of Sociological Research

DSJ:ss

University of Nebraska–Lincoln University of Nebraska at Omaha University of Nebraska Medical Center

# APPENDIX E

# INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

Bureau of Sociological Research

# NASIS - 1985

## Interviewer's Manual

** * * * * * * * * * * * * IMPORTANT * * * * * * * * * * * * * **

**                                                              **

Each time you come in to interview, be sure you have with you:

1. Your Interviewer's Manual
2. Name and Address List
3. Progress Report Forms

** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * **

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

## Statement of Professional Ethics:*

All interviewers for the Bureau of Sociological Research are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of Policy:

The Bureau is a non-profit organization that only undertakes studies that it views as important to society or contributing to scholarly knowledge. It does not undertake secret research or conduct studies for the sole benefit of one individual, company, or organization. It does not conduct research for any commercial or profit-making firms.

The rights of human subjects are a matter of primary concern to the Bureau and all study procedures are reviewed to ensure that individual respondents are protected at each stage of research. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified. Careful procedures are followed to ensure that identity of individuals will not be compromised.

The Bureau's strict precautions to protect the anonymity of respondents will be undermined if the interviewer does not treat information concerning respondents with equal regard. Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals in personal interviews, and they are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear and observe in a respondent's home. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or includes extraneous observations concerning the respondent's home, family, and activities.

---

*Adapted from the Policy Statement of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

# Telephone Interviewing Procedures

## A. Introduction

The respondents you are interviewing have all been interviewed before for NASIS. We are attempting to re-interview each respondent from the 1977 survey and a selection of respondents from later studies. This will have some good points as well as drawbacks. In the first place, it means that you should get very few refusals, since all of these people have agreed to help us in the past. It does, however, mean that we have to find a particular person rather than selecting households at random. Some respondents will not have moved during the period since the last interview and it will be a relatively simple matter to find them at home and get their interview. Other respondents will have moved, will have changed their phone numbers, will have given us false names, etc. These people will have to be traced, a process we call "tracking."

## B. Tracking

To the extent possible we have identified all of the people needing to be tracked before interviewing started. Thus, when you get a cover sheet, we have already done some work on this respondent and have every reason to believe he/she is still at that telephone number. It is still possible, however, that you will find that the respondent you are seeking is no longer at the number you call. In this instance, we are asking the interviewer to get as much information as possible, and, if unable to immediately locate the respondent, to turn the cover sheet back to the Tracking stack. We have specially trained a few people as trackers and it will be their job to find current addresses and phone numbers of these respondents and return the corrected cover sheets to the stack.

## Calling Schedule

Sharon Selvage will arrange your calling schedule. If you are assigned a time on a given day, it is extremely important that you are there. If you cannot be there for any reason, it is your responsibility to find a replacement. A list of other interviewers and their telephone numbers will be provided to you for this purpose. If it is impossible to schedule another interviewer, call Sharon as soon as possible. Failure to follow these procedures can lead to your termination from the project.

## Daily Procedures

### A. Checking In

The first thing you should do each time you come into the office to work is to SIGN YOURSELF IN and check your mailbox. Memos to the entire staff as well as interview schedules which need correction will be placed in your mailbox. Don't forget to SIGN OUT too!

### B. Preparing to Interview

You should prepare yourself with a set of schedules and a set of cover sheets for each shift. There are two types of schedules, one with a green first page and one with white. Information on the cover sheet will determine which interview schedule you should use. If the cover sheet is pink and has a Selected Child label, then you would use the green interview schedule. This one contains the Game and Parks questions. If the cover sheet is white and there is no Selected Child label, use the white interview schedule. In selecting cover sheets, you should first look through the CALL-BACK stack and find those that have been called previously at other times, or those indicating that the respondent will be at home during your shift. After you have selected these, you may select new cover sheets. Be very careful not to mix up the stacks of cover sheets; they are very carefully labeled on the shelves. Take a supply of Tracking Sheets with you each time you interview.

### C. The Cover Sheet

Each cover sheet specifies a particular telephone number and a particular respondent. If the respondent is known to have moved since the last interview, the appropriate telephone number and address will be handwritten toward the right-hand side of the cover sheet under the heading, "new address and new telephone number." All telephone numbers must be prefaced with '9'. If applicable, the area code will be printed immediately before the seven-digit number. Remember that pink cover sheets should be interviewed using the green interview schedule.

D. Making the Calls

1. Each call you make must be recorded in the call-back record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your initials, the hour of day, date, day of week, and the results of the call.

2. It is possible that the number you dial will be unassigned. If this happens, make one call-back IMMEDIATELY to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still unassigned, note this under "Noninterview Information" on the back of the cover sheet and return the cover sheet to the Tracking stack.

3. If you get an answer, ask to speak to the respondent. If the respondent is unavailable, read the statement on the cover sheet, or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone interview is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make:

. . . It is vital that we re-interview each person in the previous sample. The purpose of the study is to find out how things have changed in Nebraska--are Nebraskans more or less healthy, more or less satisfied with their incomes, their neighborhoods, and their families? We can only measure this change if everyone previously interviewed cooperates.

. . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. David Johnson. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Dr. Johnson collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call the Office of University Information at (402) 472-2167.

. . . The data that we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on health care and health care access are used in drawing up comprehensive state health care plans. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.

. . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. We have already sent them a selection of results of previous surveys.

4. If the respondent is not there when you reach your number, find out whether the respondent lives there and, if so, when it is likely that you can catch him or her. Check the box on the cover sheet indicating that the respondent is indeed at this number and fill out the call-back record, indicating that the respondent should be available at a certain time.

5. If the respondent does not live at this number, check the appropriate box and try to find out as much information as possible. Try to find out whether the respondent has ever lived there, when and where they might have moved, and, if the present residents have ever heard of the respondent, how long they themselves have lived at this number. All the information should be entered onto the Tracking Sheet -- even if it is all negative. Remember, you are not a trained tracker. You should, however, get as much information as possible to aid trackers while you are on the line. In the case where the person you are talking to knows exactly what the respondent's new phone number is, however, by all means go ahead and attempt to get the interview. Be sure to: 1) enter the new telephone number and address (if possible) on the face of the cover sheet; 2) check the box which indicates that the respondent has moved; 3) check on the back of the cover sheet that you have tracked the respondent; and 4) attach the Tracking Sheet. For respondents who have moved out of state, there is a special, very short, interview form. Copies of this are available on the

storage shelves; take one only if needed. Again, it is not intended that you serve as trackers; use this procedure only if you are given a definite number where the respondent can be reached -- do not look through telephone directories or engage in any search procedures.

6. If you get no answer or a busy signal, dial back IMMEDIATELY to make sure you have the correct number. If you still don't get an answer, fill out the details on the call-back form and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack at the end of your shift.

7. We will keep calling each number until we get either a refusal or a completion. If we get no answer after five calls, however, we will institute special procedures to make sure it is a working number. If you get the fifth NA, as recorded on the call-back sheet, mark this category in the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the special stack for Five Call-Backs.

8. Sign your initials to the cover sheet only in the instances where you "close out" a cover sheet: where you complete an interview, where the respondent refused, or where you find the respondent is deceased. All other close outs will be done by trackers.

9. The Call-Back Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet, REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME. You should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

| | |
|---|---|
| CI | Completed Interview |
| PCI | Partially Completed Interview |
| REF | Refusal by Respondent |
| NA | No Answer |
| RA | Respondent Absent |
| TRACK | Respondent not at that number (unassigned) Needs to be tracked |

## Interview Schedule Instructions

### A. Introduction

This interview should average 25 to 30 minutes. It is designed so that much of the material is precoded; only a few questions are open-ended or require probing. Most questions should be asked verbatim unless otherwise indicated. There is a wide variety of questions and we think both you and the respondent will find it interesting. The interview schedule has been extensively pre-tested and we do not believe you should have difficulty with any of the items. Any problems or questions you do have, however, should be reported immediately to the Bureau staff or the Study Director. If you are not completing the schedules correctly, we may request you to return to correct your mistakes--often at your own expense! A certain proportion of your interviews will be verified. This means that another interviewer will contact the respondent again and verify that the interview was actually taken and all of the questions asked. Any evidence of fabricated respondents or responses will lead to immediate termination of employment. Accuracy and completeness are absolutely essential for a good, reliable interview. If you follow instructions carefully and are attentive in the training session, we believe you will find the interview task a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

B. General Comments on the Schedule Format

1. Be careful about skip patterns. They are clearly indicated if you read the interview carefully--as you should!

2. Do not read respondents information typed in all capital letters. This is for your information. Headings not typed in all capitals are read to respondents.

3. Do not read respondents all of the alternatives unless indicated.

4. Read all the questions verbatim, except where it clearly states that you are to use your own words. Do not vary wording or emphasis from interview to interview. If the respondent does not understand the question, first try reading it again. If the respondent still doesn't understand or asks, "What do you mean by . . .?" or "could you explain what . . . means?" you should try to redirect it to the respondent by giving them the response categories as suggestions. Tell them you want them to answer as they understand the questions. If this doesn't work, you should record a DK (don't know) answer. In cases where the schedule suggests that you probe for further details, you have some latitude in rewording or restructuring the question.

5. Circle the appropriate response or fill in the space for an answer. Always fill in spaces as specified (e.g., if there are

three blanks for an answer, a 4 would be recorded as 004, an 8 would be 998, etc.)

6. Do not write in the space near the numbers in parentheses in the right-hand margin.

7. Try to keep the interview moving! Often the respondent may want to talk a lot about a subject; try to prod them on (nicely) and proceed with the interview.

8. It is better to record more detail than necessary rather than too little. There is plenty of space in the schedule for comments and non-precoded categories. If you are in doubt about what category to assign a response -- don't. Give full information and leave it to the coders. To ensure that they see these questions, mark the question number clearly in the clear space on the left-hand side of the first page of the schedule. This is very important as sometimes the interviewer tends to summarize too much. Avoid this.

9. DK means Don't Know. REF means Refused. If the skip patterns indicate that you are not to ask a question of this particular respondent, you will leave the missed question blank. The only blank questions should be those skipped according to directions.

## C. Editing

After you have finished with an interview, have filled out the Post-Interview Ratings and marked your times on the front page of the schedule, then you should give your schedule a final check before you turn it in. Check:

1. Skip patterns. Call back if you wrongly skipped something.
2. Fill in blanks you left empty during the interview. For example, put in prefacing zeroes where necessary, compute months employed if you jotted down years during the interview, etc.
3. Check for impossible patterns and call back to verify. If possible, you should catch these during the interview.
4. Jot down the numbers of the questions which concern you on the front cover of the schedule.

D. The Front Page

Basic information on the interview is included on the first page. First, record time of first contact with the respondent. Record time to the minute, do not try to round or estimate. All times should be entered using a 24-hour clock, e.g., 8:00 in the evening is 2000. The rest of the front page can be filled out after you have completed the interview. Record the time you finish the interview after completing Post-Interview Ratings; compute the length of the interview and record this. Record date and day of week of the interview and write your name and interviewer number in the appropriate place. Carefully record the Panel I. D. Number from the upper-right-hand corner of the cover sheet label onto the front page of the schedule. This is vitally important as it permits us to match cover sheets to interview schedules. Be sure it is accurate.

## Summary Table of Persons in Household

1. Read through questions 1-6 for each member of the household. If there are more than ten in the household, record information on additional people in the space below the table.

2. In computing years of schooling completed, do not count nursery school, pre-school, or kindergarten years. This is a two-column response category, so students who have completed the fifth grade would be recorded as 05; students still in the fifth grade would be recorded as 04. Children who have yet to attend school are recorded as 00 years of schooling.

3. Babies under the age of one year are recorded as 00 years of age.

4. In coding highest degree, use the following codes:

0 Less than High School Diploma
1 High School Diploma or GED (General Education Degree)
2 Two Year Degree from a Vocational School; Junior or Community College Degree; Associate Degree (LPN)
3 Bachelor's Degree (B.A. or B.S.; R.N.)
4 Graduate Degree (M.A., M.S., or M.S.W., Ph.D., or M.D., J.D., law degree, ministry, chiropractor, optometry, dentistry)

5. Code the status of each member of the household in the survey as either the respondent, the respondent's spouse, the selected child or other. For the green interview schedules a sample of children is necessary. If the respondent lists any own children (natural or adopted) between the ages of 6 and 17 in the household, use the child selection table attached to the cover sheet to select a child to inquire about. Use only R.'s children 6-17 in this selection process. Circle '3' (selected child) as this child's status in the survey and mark the child's name down

on a piece of paper so that you can refer to the child by name in the appropriate question (Q. 41).

## Directions for Specific Items

15A. - F. You do not need to read "farming/ranching". Find out if the respondent is farming or ranching. If farming, read the farming word; if ranching, read ranching.

16., &17. If more than one category fits, circle the one highest on the list.

16B. & 17B. We want as much detail as possible here!! Just "teacher" or "foreman" is not enough. Be much more specific. Don't be afraid to put down too much information. It is sometimes helpful to know place of employment, e.g., meat cutter at Safeway, at Farmland, etc. Be sure to get the detail requested for farmers. This is very important. For military personnel, get rank. This information should be gathered only for current job, or, in the case of former workers, most recent job.

16C. & 17C. This refers to time with this employer in this job, not to particular occupation. Unless major change in duties (say, from mechanic to sales work), all time with the employer will count. For farmers, time on this land or in this region.

41. This is a complex set of questions and you will need to pay attention very carefully. Note that they are concerned only about recreational activity in the last 12 months, since February, 1984. Only children 6-17 are eligible for these questions. Note that all questions concerning location,

change in participation, etc., are to be asked only about the respondent. If the child was the only participant, do not ask about location, etc. Use your own words to fill out the chart. Use the chart itself as a guide to the appropriate questions. Where no place is indicated for the answer to be coded, the question is not to be asked. In the portion of the question about whether they fished actively or accompanied someone while fishing, we are interested in separating those who actually fished from those who went alaong but did not put a pole in the water.

53D. & 54A. Private insurance refers to anything except Federal insurance. If they have insurance from their work, this would be private insurance.

54C. & 54D. If you have a one-person household, do not ask Q.54.C. Also, if you have a one-person household, do not read (and your family) in 54.D.

88. The income question concerns all related members of the household who pool their income. Earnings of youngsters or social security payments to elderly parents are not included unless this income is contributed to the family pool. Young adults living with their parents or older people living with grown children should record only their own income unless they have access to the family checkbook.

89. If a person says they belong to two racial/ethnic groups, ask for the one they usually consider themselves. If they cannot choose, record the two groups in "Other".

90. This information is important for coding the location of the respondent. Get the location as accurately as possible. If

respondent chooses to indicate their location in another way (e.g., one mile north of the junction of Hwy. 77 and 2), record it that way. Be sure the information is specific enough, within a mile or two, for our coders to pinpoint where the person lives.

91A. You may reword or elaborate this any way you wish to secure
& this information. Include first name and middle name or
91B. initial as well as last name. Husband's name would be appropriate for married or widowed women.

## Post-Interview Ratings

Record the time that the interview is completed after filling out the Post-Interview Ratings. Answer the Post-Interview questions as fully as possible using your best judgment. Always give a Thumbnail Sketch, even if the interview went smoothly with no problems. We want your impression of how the interview went and any complications you noted.

Bureau of Sociological Research Staff

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sharon Selvage | Work: | 472-3672 |
| | Home: | 475-9984 |
| Marilyn Hitz | | 472-3672 |

David Johnson, Study Director

| | |
|---|---|
| Home: | 423-5264 |
| Work: | 472-3672 |

# APPENDIX F

# INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

SHEET NO.______________

NASIS -
INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

| Assigned Number | Sequence Number | Type | Date In | Precoded Seg. | | Coded Seg. | | Date Verif. | Date I.D. Sep. and Filed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Date Punched | Date Verif. | Date Coded | Date Punched | | |
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# APPENDIX G

## RESPONSES TO OPEN-ENDED CORE QUESTIONS, OCCUPATIONAL TYPE CODES, CITY CODES, AND COUNTY CODES

## 1985 NASIS ITEM 26

## WHAT IS YOUR RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE OTHER THAN PROTESTANT. CATHOLIC OR JEWISH?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 450 | NON-DENOMINATIONAL | CHRISTIAN. |
| 462 | MORMON | |
| 492 | WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD. | RELATED TO JEWISH BUT NOT SAME |
| 527 | NON-DENOMINATIONAL | PENTECOSTAL. |
| 659 | INDEPENDENT. | |
| 796 | JEHOVAH WITNESS | |
| 1100 | CHRISTIAN | |
| 1175 | BAHAI FAITH | |
| 1393 | NON DENOMINATIONAL. | |
| 1404 | NON DENOMINATIONAL. | |
| 1413 | NON DENOMINATIONAL. | |
| 1584 | SALVATION ARMY SERVICES. | |
| 1708 | NON DENOMINATIONAL. | |
| 1714 | INTER-DENOMINATIONAL. | |

## 1985 NASIS ITEM 89
## WHAT RACE DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF?

106 HUMAN RACE

238 FRENCH, INDIAN, DUTCH, JUST A MIXTURE.

306 COMBINATION ENGLISH, IRISH, DUTCH, SCOTCH

668 PACIFIC ISLANDER - MOTHER WAS ORIENTAL, FATHER CAUCASIAN

725 HUMAN.

1348 REFUSED - SAID HE DOESN'T LIKE THIS TYPE OF QUESTION.

## Occupational Type Codes Used on Occupation Questions

| | |
|---|---|
| 01 | Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers |
| 02 | Managers, Officials and Proprietors |
| 03 | Clerical and Kindred Workers |
| 04 | Sales Workers |
| 05 | Craftsmen and Foremen |
| 06 | Operatives |
| 07 | Non-Farm Laborers |
| 08 | Private Household Workers |
| 09 | Service Workers |
| 10 | Farm Laborers or Foremen |
| 11 | Military |
| 12 | Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained |
| 13 | Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, non-irrigated |
| 14 | Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, secondary irrigation |
| 15 | Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, primary irrigation |
| 16 | Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, irrigation not ascertained |
| 17 | Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, non-irrigated |
| 18 | Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, secondary irrigation |
| 19 | Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation |
| 20 | Farmer owning 500-999 acres, irrigation not ascertained |
| 21 | Farmer owning 500-999 acres, non-irrigated |
| 22 | Farmer owning 500-999 acres, secondary irrigation |
| 23 | Farmer owning 500-999 acres, primary irrigation |
| 24 | Farmer owning 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained |
| 25 | Farmer owning 220-499 acres, non-irrigated |
| 26 | Farmer owning 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation |
| 27 | Farmer owning 220-499 acres, primary irrigation |
| 28 | Farmer owning less than 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained |
| 29 | Farmer owning less than 220 acres, non-irrigated |
| 30 | Farmer owning less than 220 acres, secondary irrigation |
| 31 | Farmer owning less than 220 acres, primary irrigation |
| 32 | Farmer renting 500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained |
| 33 | Farmer renting 500 or more acres, non-irrigated |
| 34 | Farmer renting 500 or more acres, secondary irrigation |
| 35 | Farmer renting 500 or more acres, primary irrigation |
| 36 | Farmer renting 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained |
| 37 | Farmer renting 220-499 acres, non-irrigated |
| 38 | Farmer renting 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation |
| 39 | Farmer renting 220-499 acres, primary irrigation |
| 40 | Farmer renting under 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained |
| 41 | Farmer renting under 220 acres, non-irrigated |
| 42 | Farmer renting under 220 acres, secondary irrigation |
| 43 | Farmer renting under 220 acres, primary irrigation |
| 44 | Rancher, 5,000 or more head of cattle |
| 45 | Rancher, 3,000 - 4,999 head of cattle |
| 46 | Rancher, 1,500 - 2,999 head of cattle |
| 47 | Rancher, 750 - 1,499 head of cattle |
| 48 | Rancher, 250 - 749 head of cattle |
| 49 | Rancher, 100 - 249 head of cattle |
| 50 | Rancher, less than 100 head of cattle |
| 51 | Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified |
| 52 | Farmer, Own, Not Elsewhere Classified |
| 53 | Farmer, Rent, Not Elsewhere Classified |

54 Farmer, Not Elsewhere Classified
55 Retired, No Other Information
56 Farmer-Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
57 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, non-irrigated
58 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, secondary irrigation
59 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation
60 Farmer owning 2000-24999 acres, primary irrigation
61 Dairy Farmer
62 Farmer, Own-Rent, primary irrigation
63 Hog Farmer
64 Rancher-Farmer, own 1000-1999 acres, 100-249 head of cattle
65 Farm/Ranch Manager
66 Grain, dairy and hog farmer
67 Grain, hog and beef farmer
68 Grain and hog farmer
69 Rancher-Farmer, own 220-499 acres, rent 8500 acres, 250-749 head of cattle
70 Sheep raiser
71 Farmer, cattle feeder, 500 head fed each year
72 Farmer, own-rent. non-irrigated, dairy cattle, cattle
73 Rancher, own 2000 dryland, cattle operation
74 Farmer, hog and beef
75 Manager Swine Operation - 2000 hogs
76 Farmer, owns 320 non-irrigated acres, 200 cattle, 500 hogs
77 Farmer, owns 720 irrigated acres, 1000 hogs

# CITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| 0005 | Abie |
| 0010 | Adams |
| 0015 | Ainsworth |
| 0020 | Albion |
| 0025 | Alda |
| 0040 | Alliance |
| 0045 | Alma |
| 0050 | Alvo |
| 0080 | Arapahoe |
| 0085 | Arcadia |
| 0090 | Arlington |
| 0095 | Arnold |
| 0100 | Arthur |
| 0105 | Ashland |
| 0115 | Atkinson |
| 0125 | Auburn |
| 0130 | Aurora |
| 0170 | Bartley |
| 0175 | Bassett |
| 0180 | Battle Creek |
| 0185 | Bayard |
| 0195 | Beatrice |
| 0200 | Beaver City |
| 0215 | Beemer |
| 0220 | Belden |
| 0230 | Bellevue |
| 0240 | Belvidere |
| 0245 | Benedict |
| 0250 | Benkelman |
| 0255 | Bennet |
| 0260 | Bennington |
| 0265 | Bertrand |
| 0270 | Berwyn |
| 0275 | Big Springs |
| 0280 | Bladen |
| 0285 | Blair |
| 0290 | Bloomfield |
| 0300 | Blue Hill |
| 0305 | Blue Springs |
| 0315 | Bradshaw |
| 0320 | Brady |
| 0330 | Brewster |
| 0335 | Bridgeport |
| 0355 | Broken Bow |
| 0370 | Bruning |
| 0380 | Brunswick |
| 0385 | Burchard |
| 0400 | Burwell |
| 0415 | Byron |
| 0420 | Cairo |
| 0430 | Cambridge |
| 0445 | Carroll |
| 0455 | Cedar Rapids |
| 0465 | Central City |
| 0470 | Ceresco |
| 0475 | Chadron |
| 0480 | Chambers |
| 0485 | Chapman |
| 0490 | Chappell |
| 0500 | Clarks |
| 0505 | Clarkson |
| 0515 | Clay Center |
| 0520 | Clearwater |
| 0535 | Coleridge |
| 0540 | Colon |
| 0545 | Columbus |
| 0575 | Cortland |
| 0590 | Cozad |
| 0600 | Craig |
| 0605 | Crawford |
| 0610 | Creighton |
| 0620 | Crete |
| 0625 | Crofton |
| 0635 | Culbertson |
| 0640 | Curtis |
| 0650 | Dakota City |
| 0655 | Dalton |
| 0660 | Danbury |
| 0675 | Davenport |
| 0680 | Davey |
| 0685 | David City |
| 0695 | Daykin |
| 0700 | Decatur |
| 0710 | Deshler |
| 0720 | DeWitt |
| 0730 | Diller |
| 0735 | Dix |
| 0740 | Dixon |
| 0750 | Doniphan |
| 0755 | Dorchester |
| 0765 | Dubois |
| 0770 | Dunbar |
| 0780 | Dunning |
| 0785 | Dwight |
| 0790 | Eagle |
| 0795 | Eddyville |
| 0800 | Edgar |
| 0815 | Elgin |
| 0825 | Elkhorn |
| 0830 | Elmcreek |
| 0835 | Elmwood |
| 0840 | Elsie |
| 0845 | Elwood |
| 0850 | Elyria |
| 0855 | Emerson |
| 0875 | Eustis |
| 0880 | Ewing |
| 0885 | Exeter |

| | |
|---|---|
| 0890 | Fairbury |
| 0895 | Fairfield |
| 0900 | Fairmont |
| 0905 | Falls City |
| 0925 | Firth |
| 0930 | Fordyce |
| 0935 | Fort Calhoun |
| 0945 | Franklin |
| 0950 | Fremont |
| 0955 | Friend |
| 0960 | Fullerton |
| 0985 | Geneva |
| 0990 | Genoa |
| 0995 | Gering |
| 1000 | Gibbon |
| 1010 | Giltner |
| 1020 | Goehner |
| 1025 | Gordon |
| 1030 | Gothenburg |
| 1035 | Grafton |
| 1045 | Grand Island |
| 1050 | Grant |
| 1065 | Gresham |
| 1070 | Gretna |
| 1080 | Guide Rock |
| 1100 | Hallam |
| 1115 | Hampton |
| 1130 | Harrison |
| 1135 | Hartington |
| 1145 | Hastings |
| 1150 | Hays Center |
| 1155 | Hay Springs |
| 1165 | Heartwell |
| 1170 | Hebron |
| 1175 | Hemingford |
| 1180 | Henderson |
| 1195 | Herman |
| 1200 | Hershey |
| 1205 | Hickman |
| 1210 | Hildreth |
| 1220 | Holdrege |
| 1225 | Holstein |
| 1235 | Hooper |
| 1255 | Howells |
| 1265 | Hubbell |
| 1270 | Humboldt |
| 1275 | Humphrey |
| 1290 | Hyannis |
| 1295 | Imperial |
| 1300 | Indianola |
| 1320 | Jackson |
| 1330 | Johnson |
| 1335 | Johnstown |
| 1345 | Juaniata |
| 1350 | Kearney |
| 1355 | Kenesaw |
| 1360 | Kennard |
| 1370 | Kimball |
| 1380 | Laurel |
| 1383 | La Vista |
| 1385 | Lawrence |
| 1395 | Leigh |
| 1405 | Lewellen |
| 1415 | Lexington |
| 1425 | Lincoln |
| 1440 | Litchfield |
| 1445 | Lodgepole |
| 1450 | Long Pine |
| 1455 | Loomis |
| 1465 | Louisville |
| 1470 | Loup City |
| 1490 | Lyons |
| 1495 | McCook |
| 1515 | Madison |
| 1520 | Madrid |
| 1530 | Malcolm |
| 1570 | Maxwell |
| 1575 | Maywood |
| 1600 | Merna |
| 1610 | Milford |
| 1615 | Millard |
| 1625 | Milligan |
| 1630 | Minatare |
| 1635 | Minden |
| 1640 | Mitchell |
| 1650 | Monroe |
| 1670 | Mullen |
| 1675 | Murdock |
| 1680 | Murray |
| 1685 | Naper |
| 1695 | Nebraska City |
| 1700 | Nehawka |
| 1705 | Neligh |
| 1710 | Nelson |
| 1715 | Nemaha |
| 1725 | Newcastle |
| 1730 | Newman Grove |
| 1735 | Newport |
| 1740 | Nickerson |
| 1755 | Norfolk |
| 1765 | North Bend |
| 1770 | North Loup |
| 1775 | North Platte |
| 1780 | Oak |
| 1790 | Oakland |
| 1800 | Oconto |
| 1810 | Odell |
| 1815 | Ogallala |
| 1820 | Ohiowa |
| 1825 | Omaha |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 | O'Neill |
| 1845 | Ord |
| 1855 | Orleans |
| 1860 | Osceola |
| 1865 | Oshkosh |
| 1875 | Otoe |
| 1880 | Overton |
| 1885 | Oxford |
| 1895 | Palisade |
| 1900 | Palmer |
| 1915 | Papillion |
| 1925 | Paxton |
| 1935 | Pender |
| 1940 | Peru |
| 1950 | Phillips |
| 1955 | Pickrell |
| 1960 | Pierce |
| 1965 | Pilger |
| 1970 | Plainview |
| 1975 | Platte Center |
| 1980 | Plattsmouth |
| 1985 | Pleasant Dale |
| 2000 | Polk |
| 2005 | Ponca |
| 2015 | Potter |
| 2045 | Ralston |
| 2055 | Ravenna |
| 2060 | Raymond |
| 2065 | Red Cloud |
| 2070 | Republican City |
| 2075 | Reynolds |
| 2085 | Rising City |
| 2090 | Riverdale |
| 2120 | Roseland |
| 2130 | Rulo |
| 2135 | Rushville |
| 2140 | Ruskin |
| 2145 | St. Edward |
| 2150 | St. Helena |
| 2155 | St. Paul |
| 2165 | Sargent |
| 2175 | Schuyler |
| 2180 | Scotia |
| 2185 | Scottsbluff |
| 2190 | Scribner |
| 2200 | Seward |
| 2210 | Shelton |
| 2215 | Shickley |
| 2230 | Sidney |
| 2235 | Silver Creek |
| 2240 | Smithfield |
| 2255 | South Sioux City |
| 2260 | Spalding |
| 2275 | Springfield |
| 2290 | Stanton |
| 2295 | Staplehurst |
| 2310 | Steinauer |
| 2345 | Stromsburg |
| 2350 | Stuart |
| 2360 | Superior |
| 2370 | Sutherland |
| 2375 | Sutton |
| 2380 | Swanton |
| 2385 | Syracuse |
| 2390 | Table Rock |
| 2410 | Taylor |
| 2415 | Tecumseh |
| 2420 | Tekamah |
| 2445 | Tilden |
| 2450 | Tobias |
| 2455 | Trenton |
| 2465 | Uehling |
| 2470 | Ulysses |
| 2490 | Utica |
| 2495 | Valentine |
| 2500 | Valley |
| 2520 | Verdigre |
| 2525 | Verdon |
| 2540 | Wahoo |
| 2550 | Wallace |
| 2570 | Waterloo |
| 2580 | Wausa |
| 2585 | Waverly |
| 2590 | Wayne |
| 2595 | Weeping Water |
| 2600 | Wellfleet |
| 2605 | Western |
| 2608 | Richfield |
| 2609 | Westerville |
| 2615 | Weston |
| 2620 | West Point |
| 2630 | Wilber |
| 2635 | Wilcox |
| 2665 | Wisner |
| 2670 | Wolbach |
| 2680 | Wood River |
| 2685 | Wymore |
| 2690 | Wynot |
| 2695 | York |
| 2700 | Yutan |
| 2706 | Morrill |
| 2710 | Liscoe |
| 2775 | Holland |
| 2780 | Martell |
| 2785 | Odessa |
| 2790 | Holmsville |
| 2795 | Hoskins |
| 2815 | Keystone |
| 2825 | Hansen |
| 2850 | Homer |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2890 | Purdum |
| 3000 | Morse Bluffs |
| 3035 | Milburn |
| 3330 | Kramer |
| 9996 | Open Country |

| | |
|---|---|
| 001 | Adams (13) |
| 003 | Antelope (11) |
| 005 | Arthur (19) |
| 007 | Banner (22) |
| 009 | Blaine (26) |
| 011 | Boone (10) |
| 013 | Box Butte (23) |
| 015 | Boyd (24) |
| 017 | Brown (24) |
| 019 | Buffalo (15) |
| 021 | Burt (6) |
| 023 | Butler (8) |
| 025 | Cass (4) |
| 027 | Cedar (25) |
| 029 | Chase (19) |
| 031 | Cherry (24) |
| 033 | Cheyenne (21) |
| 035 | Clay (13) |
| 037 | Colfax (10) |
| 039 | Cuming (6) |
| 041 | Custer (26) |
| 043 | Dakota (3) |
| 045 | Dawes (23) |
| 047 | Dawson (16) |
| 049 | Deuel (21) |
| 051 | Dixon (25) |
| 053 | Dodge (5) |
| 055 | Douglas (1) |
| 057 | Dundy (20) |
| 059 | Fillmore (9) |
| 061 | Franklin (17) |
| 063 | Frontier (16) |
| 065 | Furnas (17) |
| 067 | Gage (14) |
| 069 | Garden (22) |
| 071 | Garfield (26) |
| 073 | Gosper (16) |
| 075 | Grant (19) |
| 077 | Greeley (26) |
| 079 | Hall (12) |
| 081 | Hamilton (12) |
| 083 | Harlan (17) |
| 085 | Hayes (20) |
| 087 | Hitchcock (20) |
| 089 | Holt (24) |
| 091 | Hooker (18) |
| 093 | Howard (12) |
| 095 | Jefferson (14) |
| 097 | Johnson (7) |
| 099 | Kearney (15) |
| 101 | Keith (19) |
| 103 | Keya Paha (24) |
| 105 | Kimball (21) |
| 107 | Knox (25) |

| | |
|---|---|
| 109 | Lancaster (2) |
| 111 | Lincoln (18) |
| 113 | Logan (18) |
| 115 | Loup (26) |
| 117 | McPherson (18) |
| 119 | Madison (11) |
| 121 | Merrick (12) |
| 123 | Morrill (22) |
| 125 | Nance (10) |
| 127 | Nemaha (7) |
| 129 | Nuckolls (13) |
| 131 | Otoe (4) |
| 133 | Pawnee (7) |
| 135 | Perkins (19) |
| 137 | Phelps (17) |
| 139 | Pierce (11) |
| 141 | Platte (10) |
| 143 | Polk (9) |
| 145 | Red Willow (20) |
| 147 | Richardson (7) |
| 149 | Rock (24) |
| 151 | Saline (8) |
| 153 | Sarpy (1) |
| 155 | Saunders (4) |
| 157 | Scotts Bluff (22) |
| 159 | Seward (8) |
| 161 | Sheridan (23) |
| 163 | Sherman (26) |
| 165 | Sioux (23) |
| 167 | Stanton (11) |
| 169 | Thayer (14) |
| 171 | Thomas (18) |
| 173 | Thurston (6) |
| 175 | Valley (26) |
| 177 | Washington (5) |
| 179 | Wayne (11) |
| 181 | Webster (13) |
| 183 | Wheeler (26) |
| 185 | York (9) |

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

# APPENDIX H

# LIST OF VARIABLES

# List of Variables in the NASIS-85 Archive SPSS File

The names of most variables reflect the number of the item in the interview schedule. Therefore. VVAR14 would be the information asked in question number 14 ("Do you live on a farm. in open country but not on a farm. or in a town or city?"). Some questions did not have numbers. or there were multiple questions asked under the same number. If multiple questions were asked under the same number. then each item is followed either by an A. B, C ... or in some more complex cases where it already has a letter, by sequential numbers after the letter.

The primary items without numbers are those from the summary table at the beginning of the interview which gives basic demographic characteristics for all persons in the dwelling unit. These variables have been given two-part labels. The first is a set of letters which abbreviates the variable number. for example VDEGREE indicates highest degree of the person listed and VMARITL gives marital status. These letters are followed by a number which identifies persons in the household by the order in which they were listed in the summary table. Thus VMARITL2 would tell the marital status of the second person listed. Another variable identifies the person who was the respondent and moves all the information about them into a separate set of variables. These use the same alphabetic label. but are followed by the letter 'R' indicating respondent. for example. VMARITLR. If the label is followed by the letter 'S'. it describes the respondent's spouse. The child respondent selected for question 41 is described in another set of summary variables followed by the letter 'C'.

Created variables do not have a name with a number. but are given a name that clearly indicates what they are (e.g., COUNTY is the county the household is located in).

| Variable Name | Variable Label |
|---|---|
| VPROJ1 | Project number card 1 |
| VID1 | ID Number card 1 |
| VINTERNO | Interviewer Number in 1985 |
| VTYPE | 1985 Interview Type |
| VPANEL | 1985 Panel Number |
| VBEGAN | 1985 Time Interview Began |
| VENDED | 1985 Time Interview Ended |
| VLENGTH | Length of Interview in Minutes |
| VMONTH | Month of Interview |
| VDAYCOM | Date of Interview |
| VDAYWK | Day of Week of Interview |
| VRELATN1 | Relation of resident number 1 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX1 | Sex of resident number 1 |
| VAGE1 | Age of resident number 1 |
| VMARITL1 | Marital Status of resident number 1 |
| VSCHOOL1 | Years of Schooling - resident number 1 |
| VDEGREE1 | Highest Degree - resident number 1 |
| VSTATUS1 | Status in Survey - resident number 1 |
| VRELATN2 | Relation of resident number 2 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX2 | Sex of resident number 2 |
| VAGE2 | Age of resident number 2 |
| VMARITL2 | Marital Status of resident number 2 |
| VSCHOOL2 | Years of Schooling - resident number 2 |
| VDEGREE2 | Highest Degree - resident number 2 |
| VSTATUS2 | Status in Survey - resident number 2 |
| VRELATN3 | Relation of resident number 3 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX3 | Sex of resident number 3 |
| VAGE3 | Age of resident number 3 |
| VMARITL3 | Marital Status of resident number 3 |
| VSCHOOL3 | Years of Schooling - resident number 3 |
| VDEGREE3 | Highest Degree - resident number 3 |
| VSTATUS3 | Status in Survey - resident number 3 |
| VRELATN4 | Relation of resident number 4 P.I.E. |
| VSEX4 | Sex of resident number 4 |
| VAGE4 | Age of resident number 4 |
| VMARITL4 | Marital Status of resident number 4 |
| VSCHOOL4 | Years of Schooling - resident number 4 |
| VDEGREE4 | Highest Degree - resident number 4 |
| VSTATUS4 | Status in Survey - resident number 4 |
| VRELATN5 | Relation of resident number 5 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX5 | Sex of resident number 5 |
| VAGE5 | Age of resident number 5 |
| VMARITL5 | Marital Status of resident number 5 |
| VSCHOOL5 | Years of Schooling - resident number 5 |
| VDEGRE5 | Highest Degree - resident number 5 |
| VSTATUS5 | Status in Survey - resident number 5 |
| VRELATN6 | Relation of resident number 6 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX6 | Sex of resident number 6 |
| VAGE6 | Age of resident number 6 |
| VMARITL6 | Marital Status of resident number 6 |
| VSCHOOL6 | Years of Schooling - resident number 6 |
| VDEGREE6 | Highest Degree - resident number 6 |
| VSTATUS6 | Status in Survey - resident number 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| VRELATN7 | Relation of resident number 7 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX7 | Sex of resident number 7 |
| VAGE7 | Age of resident number 7 |
| VMARITL7 | Marital Status of resident number 7 |
| VSCHOOL7 | Years of Schooling - resident number 7 |
| VDEGREE7 | Highest Degree - resident number 7 |
| VSTATUS7 | Status in Survey - resident number 7 |
| VRELATN8 | Relation of resident number 8 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX8 | Sex of resident number 8 |
| VAGE8 | Age of resident number 8 |
| VMARITL8 | Marital Status of resident number 8 |
| VSCHOOL8 | Years of Schooling - resident number 8 |
| VDEGREE8 | Highest Degree - resident number 8 |
| VSTATUS8 | Status in Survey - resident number 8 |
| VRELATN9 | Relation of resident number 9 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX9 | Sex of resident number 9 |
| VAGE9 | Age of resident number 9 |
| VMARITL9 | Marital Status of resident number 9 |
| VSCHOOL9 | Years of Schooling - resident number 9 |
| VDEGREE9 | Highest Degree - resident number 9 |
| VSTATUS9 | Status in Survey - resident number 9 |
| VRELATN0 | Relation of resident number 10 to P.I.E. |
| VSEX0 | Sex of resident number 10 |
| VAGE0 | Age of resident number 10 |
| VMARITL0 | Marital Status of resident number 10 |
| VSCHOOL0 | Years of Schooling - resident number 10 |
| VDEGREE0 | Highest Degree - resident number 10 |
| VSTATUS0 | Status in Survey - resident number 10 |
| VVAR7A | Satisfaction with present residence |
| VVAR7B | Neighborhood convenience |
| VVAR7C | Overall liking of neighborhood |
| VVAR7D | Crime safety of community versus two years ago |
| VVAR7E | Quality of public schools |
| VHM8A | Class rules should consider child's background |
| VHM8B | Learn best with mixture of bright & less advanced |
| VHM8C | Discussion of racial problems unsuitable-elem. |
| VHM8D | Equal education opportunities by improved program |
| VHM8E | Curriculum revisions needed for minority students |
| VHM8F | Curriculum revisions needed for gifted students |
| VHM9 | Purpose of secondary schools |
| VVAR10A | Political preference - Democrat or Republican |
| VVAR10B | Political preference - Independent or Other |
| VVAR11A | Voted in last 2 years? |
| VVAR11B | Political beliefs - Conservative or Liberal |
| VVAR12 | Live in same residence as two years ago? |
| VVAR12A | Number of moves in last two years? |
| VVAR13 | Own, Rent, or Buying House? |
| VVAR14 | Type of residence |
| VVAR14A | What community do you live in? |
| VVAR14B | Work in city of 2500+? |
| VVAR15 | Actively farming or ranching this year? |
| VVAR15A | Satisfied with farming/ranching? |
| VVAR15B | Advise relative to farm/ranch? |
| VVAR15C | How feel about financial future on farm/ranch? |
| VVAR15D | Will be farming/ranching in 10 years? |

| | |
|---|---|
| VVAR15G | Downturn in farm economy-Federal government too involved |
| VVAR15H | Nebraska government do lot to help farm/ranch? |
| VVAR16 | Employment status last week |
| VVAR16A | Ever worked for full year? |
| VVAR16B1 | Respondent's S.E.I. code |
| VVAR16B2 | Respondent's type of occupation |
| VVAR16C | Months at current job |
| VVAR16D | Satisfaction with job |
| VVAR17 | Employment status last week - spouse |
| VVAR17A | Ever worked for full year? - spouse |
| VVAR17B1 | Spouse's S.E.I. code |
| VVAR17B2 | Spouse's type of occupation |
| VVAR17C | Months at current job - spouse |
| VVAR18 | Overall happiness rating |
| VVAR19 | Relative income rating |
| VVAR20 | Satisfaction with current financial status |
| VVAR21 | Financial prospects now versus 2 years ago |
| VVAR22 | Number times married |
| VVAR22A | Age when last married |
| VVAR23 | Marital happiness rating |
| VVAR24 | Marital communication rating |
| VVAR25 | R. think about divorce in last two years? |
| VVAR26 | R.'s religious preference |
| VVAR27 | Attend religious services past seven days? |
| VSS28 | Relaives/Family residing in nursing homes in NE? |
| VSS28A | How many residing in nursing homes? |
| VSS28A1 | Person's relationship to R. |
| VSS29 | Person involved in decision about nursing home? |
| VSS29A | Person have say in nursing home selection? |
| VSS30 | How well is nursing home providing care? |
| VSS31 | R. aware of alternatives to nursing care? |
| VSS31A1 | Alternative - home health care |
| VSS31A2 | Alternative - elderly daycare |
| VSS31A3 | Alternative - delivery of hot meals |
| VSS31A4 | Alternative - supervised housing |
| VSS31A5 | Alternative - help with dressing,bathing,etc. |
| VSS31A6 | Alternative - help clean house |
| VSS31A7 | Alternative - other |
| VSS31A | Alternatives considered before/after home? |
| VSS32 | If services available, person remain at home? |
| VSS33A | Person at home - no service needed |
| VSS33B | Person at home - home health care |
| VSS33C | Person at home - elderly daycare |
| VSS33D | Person at home - supervised housing |
| VSS33E | Person at home - hot meal delivered |
| VSS33F | Person at home - help dressing,bathing,etc. |
| VSS33G | Person at home - help clean house |
| VSS33H | Person at home - other |
| VVAR34 | Condition of agriculture in NE is temporary? |
| VVAR35 | Economic future of farmers will improve? |
| VVAR36 | Economic/financial future of NE next 5 years? |
| VVAR37 | Reduce reliance on agriculture-develop industry? |
| VVAR37A | Allocate tax dollars for industrial development? |
| VVAR38 | Banks in NE failed in last 2 years? |

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|---|---|
| VWAR39 | R. secure about money in NE banks? |
| VPRK40 | Consider self active outdoor person? |
| VPRK41A1 | Activity - Bicyling - Self |
| VPRK41A2 | Activity - Bicyling - Child |
| VPRK41A3 | Bicyclng - participation less, more, or same |
| VPRK41B1 | Activity - Recreational bicyling - Self |
| VPRK41B2 | Activity - Recreational bicyling - Child |
| VPRK41B3 | Number of days - Recreational bicycling - Self |
| VPRK41B4 | Number of days - Recreational bicycling - Child |
| VPRK41B5 | Recreational bicycling - less, more, or same |
| VPRK41C1 | Activity - Commuter bicycling - Self |
| VPRK41C2 | Activity - Commuter bicylcing - Child |
| VPRK41C3 | Number of days - Commuter bicycling - Self |
| VPRK41C4 | Number of days - Commuter bicycling - Child |
| VPRK41C5 | Commuter bicycling - less, more, or same |
| VPRK41D1 | Activity - Baseball/Softball - Self |
| VPRK41D2 | Activity - Baseball/Softball - Child |
| VPRK41D3 | Number of Days - Baseball/Softball - Self |
| VPRK41D4 | Number of Days - Baseball/Softball - Child |
| VPRK41D5 | Baseball/Softball - less, more, or same |
| VPRK41E1 | Activity - Soccer - Self |
| VPRK41E2 | Activity - Soccer - Child |
| VPRK41E3 | Number of Days - Soccer - Self |
| VPRK41E4 | Number of Days - Soccer - Child |
| VPRK41E5 | Soccer - participation less, more, or same |
| VPRK41F1 | Activity - Tennis - Self |
| VPRK41F2 | Activity - Tennis - Child |
| VPRK41F3 | Number of Days - Tennis - Self |
| VPRK41F4 | Number of Days - Tennis - Child |
| VPRK41F5 | Tennis - participation less, more, or same |
| VPRK41G1 | Activity - Golf - Self |
| VPRK41G2 | Activity - Golf - Child |
| VPRK41G3 | Number of Days - Golf - Self |
| VPRK41G4 | Number of Days - Golf - Child |
| VPRK41G5 | Golf - participation less, more, or same |
| VPRK41H1 | Activity - Target/Trap Shooting - Self |
| VPRK41H2 | Activity - Target/Trap Shooting - Child |
| VPRK41H3 | Number of Days - Target/Trap Shooting - Self |
| VPRK41H4 | Number of Days - Target/Trap Shooting - Child |
| VPRK41H5 | Target/Trap Shooting - less, more, or same |
| VPRK41I1 | Activity - Archery - Self |
| VPRK41I2 | Activity - Archery - Child |
| VPRK41I3 | Number of Days - Archery - Self |
| VPRK41I4 | Number of Days - Archery - Child |
| VPRK41I5 | Archery - participation less, more, or same |
| VPRK41J1 | Activity - Hunting - Self |
| VPRK41J2 | Activity - Hunting - Child |
| VPRK41J3 | Number of Days - Hunting - Self |
| VPRK41J4 | Number of Days - Hunting - Child |
| VPRK41J5 | Hunting - participation less, more, or same |
| VPRK41K1 | Activity - Carry a gun for hunting - Self |
| VPRK41K2 | Activity - Carry a gun for hunting - Child |
| VPRK41K3 | Number of Days - Carry a gun for hunting - Self |
| VPRK41K4 | Number of Days - Carry a gun for hunting - Child |
| VPRK41K5 | Carry a gun for hunting - less, more, or same |

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|---|---|
| VPRK41L1 | Activity - Bow hunting - Self |
| VPRK41L2 | Activity - Bow hunting - Child |
| VPRK41M1 | Activity - Boating - Self |
| VPRK41M2 | Activity - Boating - Child |
| VPRK41M3 | Number of Days - Boating - Self |
| VPRK41M4 | Number of Days - Boating - Child |
| VPRK41M5 | Boating - participation less, more, or same |
| VPRK41M6 | Percent boating for fishing - Self |
| VPRK41M7 | Percent non-power boating - Self |
| VPRK41N1 | Activity - Power Boating - Self |
| VPRK41N2 | Activity - Power Boating - Child |
| VPRK41O1 | Activity - Non-Power Boating - Self |
| VPRK41O2 | Activity - Non-Power Boating - Child |
| VPRK41P1 | Activity - Fish Actively - Self |
| VPRK41P2 | Activity - Fish Actively - Child |
| VPRK41P3 | Number of Days - Fish Actively - Self |
| VPRK41P4 | Number of Days - Fish Actively - Child |
| VPRK41P5 | Fish Actively - less, more, or same |
| VPRK41P6 | Fish Actively in NE/Other State - Self? |
| VPRK41P7 | Percent Fish outside NE - Self |
| VPRK41Q1 | Activity - Accompany Fish - Self |
| VPRK41Q2 | Activity - Accompany Fish - Child |
| VPRK41R1 | Activity - Lake/Reservoir Fishing - Self |
| VPRK41R2 | Activity - Lake/Reservoir Fishing - Child |
| VPRK41R3 | Number of Days - Lake/Reservoir Fishing - Self |
| VPRK41R4 | Number of Days - Lake/Reservoir Fishing - Child |
| VPRK41R5 | Lake/Reservoir Fishing - less, more, or same |
| VPRK41S1 | Activity - Ice Fishing - Self |
| VPRK41S2 | Activity - Ice Fishing - Child |
| VPRK41S3 | Number of Days - Ice Fishing - Self |
| VPRK41S4 | Number of Days - Ice Fishing - Child |
| VPRK41S5 | Ice Fishing - participation less, more, or same |
| VPRK41T1 | Activity - Stream/River Fishing - Self |
| VPRK41T2 | Activity - Stream/River Fishing - Child |
| VPRK41T3 | Number of Days - Stream/River Fishing - Self |
| VPRK41T4 | Number of Days - Stream/River Fishing - Child |
| VPRK41T5 | Stream/River Fishing - less, more, or same |
| VPRK42 | R. participate in follow-up study? |
| VPRK43 | R. fish in Missouri River in 1984? |
| VPRK43A | What county fished in? |
| VPRK44 | Number fishing trips to Missouri River-1984 |
| VPRK45 | R. fish in Platte River in 1984? |
| VPRK45A1 | R. fish on North Platte River? |
| VPRK45A2 | County/Town fished near? |
| VPRK45A3 | Number times fished North Platte River |
| VPRK45B1 | R. fish on South Platte River? |
| VPRK45B2 | County/Town fished near? |
| VPRK45B3 | Number times fished South Platte River |
| VPRK45C1 | R. fish on Middle Platte River? |
| VPRK45C2 | County/Town fished near? |
| VPRK45C3 | Number times fished Middle Platte River |
| VPRK45D1 | R. fish on Lower Platte River? |
| VPRK45D2 | County/Town fished near? |
| VPRK45D3 | Number times fished Lower Platte River |
| VPRK46 | R. satisfied with outdoor facilities in NE? |

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| VVAR47 | General health rating |
| VHLT48 | R. satisfied with health care in community? |
| VHLT49 | Health problems that lasted over three months during past year? |
| VHLT49A | Talked to medical doctor about any health problem over the last three months |
| VHLT50 | Seen a medical doctor during last 12 months? |
| VHLT50A | How many times have you seen a doctor in last 12 months? |
| VHLT50B | Where do you usually see a doctor? |
| VHLT50C | Do you usually see a particular doctor? |
| VHLT50D | Number of days to get an appointment with doctor? |
| VHLT50E | Number of minutes wait in doctor's office? |
| VHLT51 | Number of minutes to travel to doctor's office? |
| VHLT52 | How do you travel to your doctor's office? |
| VHLT53 | Were you admitted to a hospital during past year? |
| VHLT53A | Number of hospital admissions during past year? |
| VHLT53B1 | Number of nights in hospital - first admission |
| VHLT53B2 | Number of nights in hospital - second admission |
| VHLT53B3 | Number of nights in hospital - third admission |
| VHLT53C | Was surgery performed during hospital stay? |
| VHLT53C1 | Was this outpatient surgery? |
| VHLT53D1 | Paid hospital - Self |
| VHLT53D2 | Paid hospital - Insurance |
| VHLT53D3 | Paid hospital - Medicaid |
| VHLT53D4 | Paid hospital - Medicare |
| VHLT53D5 | Paid hospital - Medicare and Insurance |
| VHLT53D6 | Paid hospital - Other |
| VHLT54 | Do you have insurance coverage? |
| VHLT54A1 | Type of Health Insurance - Private/Group |
| VHLT54A2 | Type of Health Insurance - Medicaid |
| VHLT54A3 | Type of Health Insurance - Medicare |
| VHLT54A4 | Type of Health Insurance - Medicare & Private |
| VHLT54A5 | Type of Health Insurance - Other |
| VHLT54B1 | Health Insurance plan cover dental? |
| VHLT54B2 | Health Insurance plan cover alcoholism services? |
| VHLT54B3 | Health Insurance plan cover mental health? |
| VHLT54C | All family covered by health insurance plan? |
| VHLT54D | R. & family covered for entire year? |
| VHLT55 | Have you seen a dentist in last 12 months? |
| VHLT55A | Number of times seen a dentist in last 12 months? |
| VHLT56 | Have you had a physical exam when you were not ill in the last 12 months? |
| VHLT57 | If adult had heart attack symptoms, R. would? |
| VHLT58 | If someone unconscious, R. would? |
| VHLT59 | Number R. would call for ambulance? |
| VHLT60 | R. called for transportation by ambulance or rescue squad in last 12 months? |
| VHLT60A | Ambulance called - used for emergency? |
| VHLT61A | R. completed standard First Aid? |
| VHLT61B | R. completed CPR training? |
| VHLT61C | R. completed advanced First Aid? |
| VHLT61D | R. completed Emergency Medical Technician? |
| VHLT62 | R. or family member have heart disease/high blood pressure? |

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| VHLT63 | Family member have diabetes? |
| VHLT63A1 | Respondent has diabetes? |
| VHLT63A2 | Spouse has diabetes? |
| VHLT63A3 | Child has diabetes? |
| VHLT63A4 | Other adult in household has diabetes? |
| VHLT63B | R. how old when diabetes developed? |
| VHLT63C | How R. manages diabetes? |
| VHLT64A | Dietary intake affect heart disease? |
| VHLT64B | Dietary intake affect cancer? |
| VHLT64C | Dietary intake affect stroke? |
| VHLT64D | Dietary intake affect diabetes? |
| VHLT64E | Dietary intake affect high blood pressure? |
| VHLT65 | R. modify pattern of eating in past year? |
| VHLT65A1 | R. add less salt to food? |
| VHLT65A2 | R. select food on sodium content? |
| VHLT65A3 | R. select food with lower fat? |
| VHLT65A4 | R. limit calorie intake? |
| VHLT65A5 | R. select high fiber foods? |
| VHLT65A6 | R. other modification? |
| VHLT65B1 | R.'s diet guidance - Dietician |
| VHLT65B2 | R.'s diet guidance - Physician's Office |
| VHLT65B3 | R.'s diet guidance - Diet Clinic |
| VHLT65B4 | R.'s diet guidance - Magazine |
| VHLT65B5 | R.'s diet guidance - Friend |
| VHLT65B6 | R.'s diet guidance - Health Food Store |
| VHLT65B7 | R.'s diet guidance - Chiropractor |
| VHLT65B8 | R.'s diet guidance - County Extension Agent |
| VHLT65B9 | R.'s diet guidance - Other |
| VHLT66A | Family member visit physician for prenatal care? |
| VHLT66A1 | Number months pregnant at first visit? |
| VHLT66B | Visit physician for well-child care? |
| VHLT66C | Visit physician for child's immunization? |
| VHLT66D | Visit dentist for child's dental care? |
| VHLT66D1 | Child's age at first dental visit? |
| VHLT67 | R. attend parenting class in last year? |
| VHLT68 | R. attend prenatal class in last year? |
| VHLT69 | Felt going to have a nervous breakdown? |
| VDRJ70 | R. experience mental, emotional, or nervous problems? |
| VDRJ70A | R. seek professional help? |
| VDRJ71 | R. bothered by many ailments in different parts of the body? |
| VDRJ72 | Ill health affect amount of work R. does? |
| VDRJ73 | R. feel weak all over? |
| VDRJ74 | R. bothered by shortness of breath? |
| VDRJ75 | R. feel health enough to carry out daily tasks? |
| VDRJ76 | How often does R. not enjoy doing things? |
| VDRJ77 | How often does R. feel alone/helpless? |
| VDRJ78 | How often does R. feel people don't care? |
| VDRJ79 | How often does R. feel life is hopeless? |
| VDRJ80 | How often does R. have strange thoughts? |
| VDRJ81 | How often does R. get upset/irritable with others |
| VDRJ82 | How often does R. feel other try to pick quarrels |
| VDRJ83 | How often does R. get really angry? |
| VHLT84 | R. use tobacco? |

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| VHLT85 | R. currently smoke cigarettes? |
| VHLT85A | Number of cigarettes R. smokes per day? |
| VHLT85B | Possibility that in 5 years R. will still be a cigarette smoker? |
| VHLT86 | R. currently chew tobacco? |
| VHLT86A | How often does R. chew tobacco? |
| VHLT87 | R. ever smoke cigarettes regularly? |
| VHLT87A | R. smoked as many as 100 cigarettes in life? |
| VVAR88 | Total family income more or less than $20,000? |
| VVAR88A1 | Total family income over $20,000 - by categories |
| VVAR88A2 | Total family income under $20,000 - by categories |
| VVAR89 | Race of respondent |
| VVAR92 | R.'s ability to understand questions |
| VVAR93 | R.'s interest in interview |
| VVAR94 | How suspicious was R. before interview? |
| VVAR95 | How reliable is data obtained? |
| VVAR96 | Degree of cooperation of R. |
| VVAR97 | Poor phone connection or R. talked softly |
| VCOUNTY | County in which R. resides |
| VCOMM | Community nearest to R.'s residence |
| VAREAC | Respondent's area code |
| VPREFIX | Respondent's telephone prefix |
| VDIRECT | Direction from nearest town |
| VRELATNR | Relation of respondent to P.I.E. |
| VSEXR | Sex of respondent |
| VAGER | Age of respondent |
| VMARITLR | Marital Status of respondent |
| VSCHOOLR | Years of Schooling - respondent |
| VDEGREER | Highest Degree earned - respondent |
| VRELATNS | Relation of spouse to P.I.E. |
| VSEXS | Sex of spouse |
| VAGES | Age of spouse |
| VMARITLS | Marital Status of spouse |
| VSCHOOLS | Years of Schooling - spouse |
| VDEGREES | Highest Degree earned - spouse |
| VRELATNC | Relation of selected child to P.I.E. |
| VSEXC | Sex of selected child |
| VAGEC | Age of selected child |
| VMARITLC | Marital Status of selected child |
| VSCHOOLC | Years of Schooling - selected child |
| VDEGREEC | Highest Degree earned - selected child |
| VAGER5 | Age of respondent in 5 year categories |
| VAGES5 | Age of spouse in 5 year categories |
| VNOADULT | Number of adults in household |
| VNOCHILD | Number of children in household |
| VNOHHOLD | Number in household |
| PWATE | Weight for personal sample |
| HWATE | Weight for household sample |
| CWATE | Weight for Game and Parks selected child |
| VPDR | Planning and Development Regions |
| VREGION | Region in Nebraska |
| VFAMINC | Family income |
| XAXIS | X-axis of respondent |
| YAXIS | Y-axis of respondent |
| CITYSIZE | Size of place of residence |

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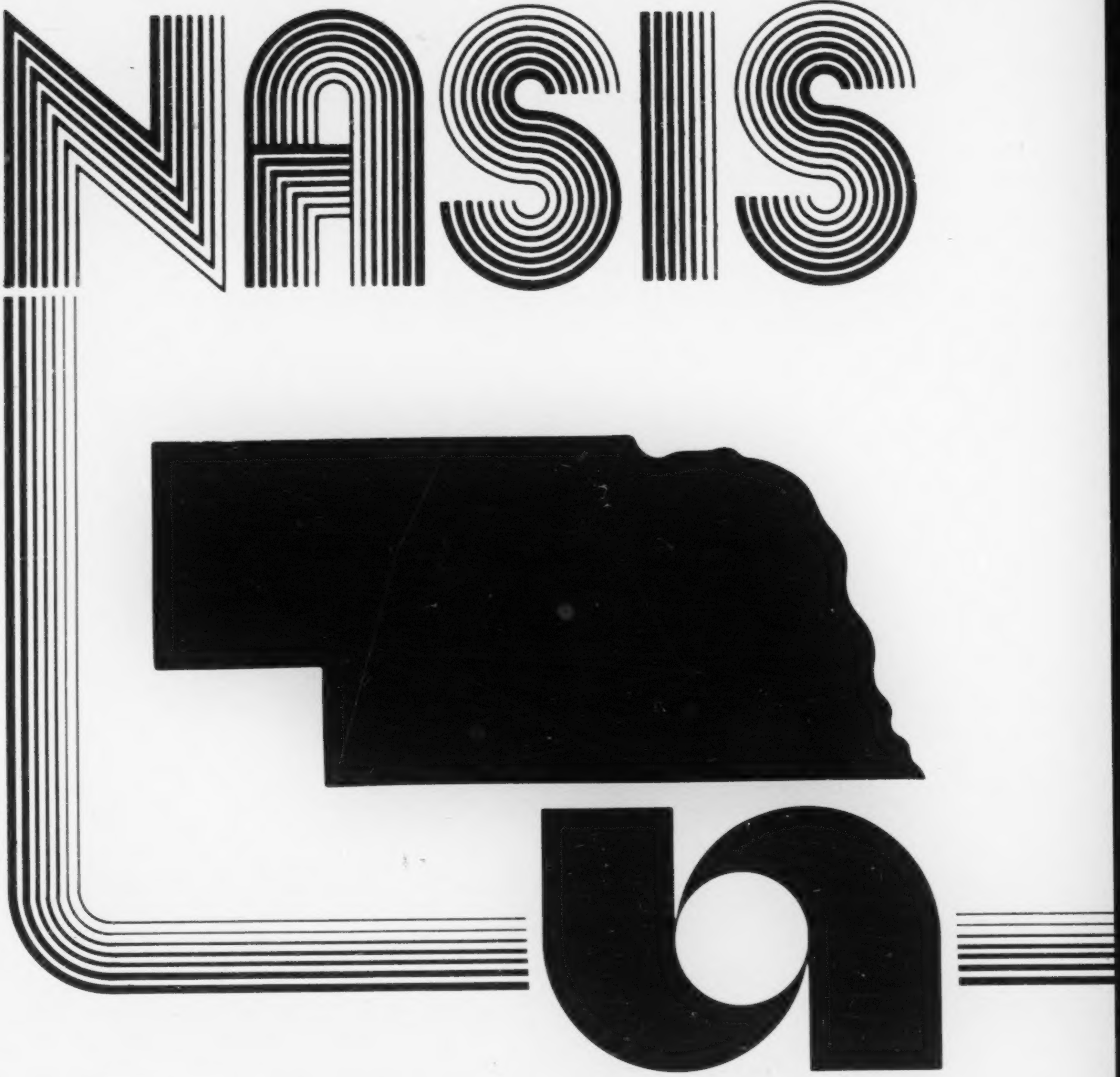

# NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-85, #2

# HOW NEBRASKA FARMERS VIEW THEIR FINANCIAL FUTURE

David R. Johnson

Department of Sociology

Price: $1.00

# The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

David R. Johnson, 1985 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the ninth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1985, a representative sample of 1851 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1985 survey are the fifth wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, 1981, and 1983, and supplemented by the 1984 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1982. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 35 minutes and included questions about health, finances, political interests, occupation, recreation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Directors.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1986 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting David R. Johnson or Alan Booth, NASIS Study Directors, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1986 NASIS Prospectus.

# How Nebraska Farmers View Their Financial Future

by

David R. Johnson

To what extent has the economic downturn in farming affected how Nebraska farmers view their occupation and its financial future? While farming has always been a business in which the financial risks are high, the combination of low prices for agricultural products, lowered land values, and high interest rates has produced a crisis in agriculture and an economic depression the likes of which has not been seen for many years. Many farm families have been forced to sell their farms to meet the debts they incurred when land values were higher and the overall agricultural outlook was brighter.

While the farm crisis has received much attention, there is still some question on how widespread the problems are perceived to be among the farmers themselves. In this report we look at how farmers and ranchers in Nebraska view their economic situation and financial future. We also examine how the perceived financial situation of farmers and ranchers compares to that of Nebraskans not engaged in agricultural production.

In the Spring of 1985, 1845 Nebraskans age 18 and over were interviewed on a variety of topics as part of the 1985 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). Some general questions about financial prospects and economic satisfaction were asked of all respondents. In addition, a set of questions were asked only of respondents residing in households in which a member was actively farming or ranching. These households engaging in farming or ranching number 275 and represent 14.9 percent of the NASIS sample.

Farmers and ranchers are a diverse group. The size of their holdings, the amount of debt they have sustained, and the overall success of their operations over the years vary substantially among the farmers. These factors affect the impact of the current farm crisis on their operations. As an indicator of the farmers' overall financial situation, we use the total income for the household they reported for last year. The definition of income we use here is all household income including net income from farming and income from any other jobs or sources of income of household members. While this does not tap all the financial, size, and debt burden factors that may affect farmers, it does do a good job at distinguishing among their overall financial conditions.

An advantage of using total household income is that we can compare the income of the farmers in the sample with that of other Nebraska households. Income is divided into three categories and the percentage of farm and nonfarm households in each category is presented in Figure 1. The NASIS data show that farmers report lower incomes than do nonfarm households. Thirty-seven percent of the farm households report annual incomes under $15,000 compared to 29 percent for nonfarm households. Only a quarter of the farmers in our sample report incomes over $30,000 last year. For the remainder of the analysis, we will report the attitudes and opinions of the farmers divided into these three income groups.

Since the present crisis in farming is financial in many respects, how do farmers perceive their financial situations and their financial prospects in farming? Farmers were asked, "How do you feel about your financial future as a farmer? Do you think the situation will improve, will remain about the same, or do you expect it to get worse?" Figure 2 charts the responses of the income categories of farmers to this question. The most frequently selected answer for farmers in all three income ranges was that the situation would get worse. Almost half (49%) of the lowest income group selected this answer, but a full 42% of the highest income group also felt the situation would deteriorate. There is at least some optimism expressed by around one-third of the farmers, and it seems to be greatest in the two lowest income groups. Perhaps they perceive that things could not get much worse than they are now, and can only improve.

The evaluation by farmers of their financial future is likely to be affected by the way they feel about their current financial situation. They were asked "Overall, how satisfied are you with your current financial situation?" These results, again presented for each income group, are shown in figure 3. Compared to the financial future responses, present income makes a major difference in their satisfaction with their financial situation. Around 76 percent of the highest income group are either very satisfied or satisfied, compared to only 29 percent of those with the lowest income. On the other hand, 60 percent of those making less than $15,000 per year are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

Perhaps it is not just dissatisfaction with farming that produces these findings, but the amount of income they receive. Since this question was also asked of everyone in NASIS, we can compare responses for farmers with other Nebraskans not engaged in farming. Figure 4 compares the percentage dissatisfied and very dissatisfied of farmers and other Nebraskans in each income range. In the lowest income group, the farmers are more than twice as likely to be dissatisfied with their financial situation. In the middle income group the difference is still large, but it disappears for those making over $30,000. Thus, the lower satisfaction among farmers in the two lower income groups is clearly much greater than would be expected for other Nebraskans in the same income range.

On the basis of these findings so far, we would expect that farmers and ranchers would view their current financial prospects compared to a few years ago as much worse than would Nebraskans in general. While the general economic recession affecting Americans in most walks of life has abated in the last two years, the intensity of the crisis in agriculture has increased. We examine this difference in Figure 5 which charts the percentage of farmers and other Nebraskans who responded "worse" to the question: "What about your financial prospects? Do you feel that you're better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same or worse off?" Interestingly, the difference between farmers and Nebraskans in other walks of life is substantial in the lowest income group, in which 59 percent of the farmers feel they are worse off, compared to only 28 percent of other Nebraskans. The difference decreases in the middle income group, and is virtually non-existent in the highest income category.

The high level of dissatisfaction with their financial situation coupled with pessimism about their financial future are indicators of the financial crisis confronting many farmers in the state. How many of these, however, show confidence in their future in farming, and the future of farming as a viable occupation in the state? We asked two questions to try and assess their feelings. The farmers were asked: "How likely is it that you will be farming ten years from now? Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely or not likely at all?" Figure 6 gives the answers for the three income groups. Because older farmers are likely to say they will be leaving farming for reasons of retirement, we confine the sample in Figure 6 to respondents under 55 years of age.

Most of the farmers in all income groups say they are at least somewhat likely to be in farming ten years from now, indicating a strong interest in persisting in this occupation despite a poorer economic outlook. There are large differences among the income levels, however, in how confidently they feel about their likelihood of farming in the future. Only 17 percent in the lowest income group say it is very likely they would be in farming 10 years from now compared to 63 percent in the top income category. There is much less variation among those saying it is not very likely or not likely at all that they will be farmers in the future. Among the lowest income group, however, a full one-quarter of the farmers feel that it is not likely that they will be farming ten years from now, compared to only a tenth of the farmers in the two higher income ranges.

A second indicator of confidence in farming as an occupation was tapped by asking them if they would advise a relative to go into farming. Figure 7 charts their answers to this question. Perhaps these answers, compared to all those looked at so far, indicate the pessimism about the future of farming in the state. Farmers from all income groups over- whelmingly said they would not recommend a relative to farm. Among the farmers with the lowest incomes, 86 percent said no, and only 5 percent yes. While the highest income group was the least pessimistic, over half (51%) still would not advise a relative to farm, and only 39 percent would do so.

Perhaps the lack of confidence in farming reflects their own overall dissatisfaction with the occupation and not problems stemming from the current financial crisis in agriculture. To assess this we asked, "How satisfied are you with farming as an occupation?" The answers, presented in Figure 8, are revealing. While financial satisfaction is very low among farmers, they still show a high level of satisfaction with the life of a farmer. While the percentage very satisfied is clearly much higher among those doing best financially, the vast majority of all three income groups selected are at least satisfied with the occupation. And while dissatisfaction is highest in the lowest income group, the differences are slight and dissatisfaction low. Clearly farmers like what they are doing and are attracted to the life style of farming. Perhaps this strong orientation to the occupation of their choice has led many to hang on to their farms longer than would be the case in other occupations undergoing an economic downturn.

The findings of the NASIS survey show that farmers are indeed suffering a financial crisis that threatens their basic life-styles and tempers their views about the desirability of the occupation for others. Many show deep dissatisfaction with their financial situation and its future. These, however, tend to be most prevalent among those whose incomes have been the lowest in the last year.

To whom do the farmers and ranchers attribute this downturn? What do they think can be done about it? While we do not have the information to answer these questions in any depth, two questions on the survey provide some indication of these attitudes and orientations. The farmers were asked to express their degree of agreement or disagreement with the statement: "The downturn in the farm economy is because the federal government has been too involved in agriculture." Figure 9 presents their responses. Most farmers agreed (60 percent) but only 19 percent agreed strongly. Around one-third disagreed, suggesting that perhaps several other factors are viewed as most important by at least a minority of the farmers. A surprising finding in the table is that the income of the farmers has little to do with the extent to which they attribute the financial problems in farming to the federal government. The expectation that those doing less well may more likely blame the government for their financial woes is just not supported by the findings.

Can the state do anything that would help the farmers? We asked them to express their agreement or disagreement with the statement: "The Nebraska state government could do a lot more to help the farmers and ranchers than they are doing now." The answers, presented in Figure 10, parallel the attitudes towards the effect of federal involvement, in that there are only small differences among the answers of farmers from the three income ranges. While most of them agree that the Nebraska state government can do more, they are not likely to feel strongly about it. Unfortunately, the survey did not try to ascertain what it is that the state government could do. The degree of agreement that the state can play a role suggests that this should be explored further in other studies.

This report provides additional evidence of the degree to which the recent economic downturn in farming is affecting the attitudes and long range expectations of Nebraska's farmers and ranchers. Especially in the 37 percent of farmers and ranchers earning less than $15,000 a year, serious problems are evident. This group holds a dim view of their financial future in farming. Many expect that there is a likelihood that they will not be farming in 10 years and express a long term pessimism about the future of farming in the state. The high levels of dissatisfaction this group expresses relative to other Nebraskans in the same income range may reflect that they were accustomed to doing better financially. Actual level of income may be less important than the difference between current and past income in determining satisfaction. While we have no direct evidence that this group of farmers had indeed done much better in the past, the recent financial trends in the state make it a strong possibility. Our data would suggest that farmers in the middle and upper income ranges in our sample may be suffering some from the crisis but continue to rate their situation in a somewhat positive light. However, for over one-third of Nebraska farmers that fall in the lowest income group, the impact appears substantial and will likely have long term effects on the Nebraska farm economy.

Figure 1. Percentage of Farmers and Other Nebraskans Falling into Three Total Household Income Categories.

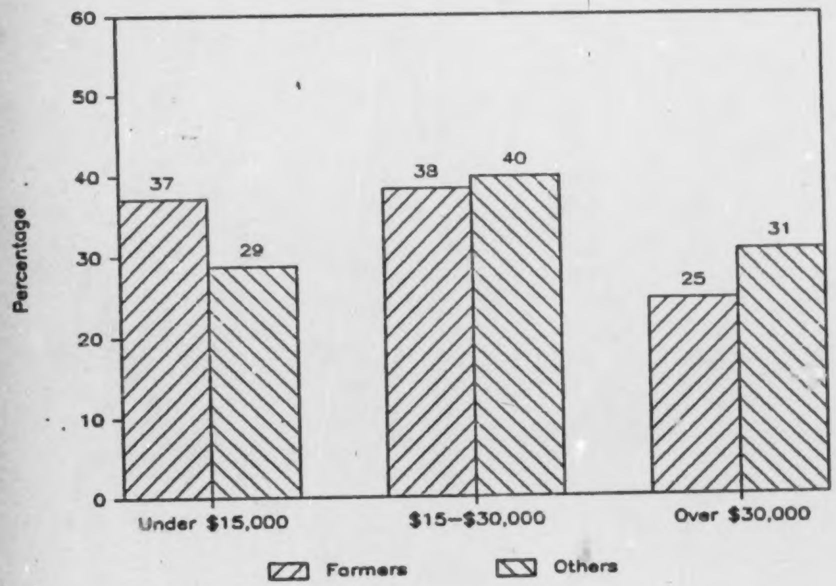


Figure 2. How Farmers in Three Income Groups Feel About Their Financial Future in Farming.

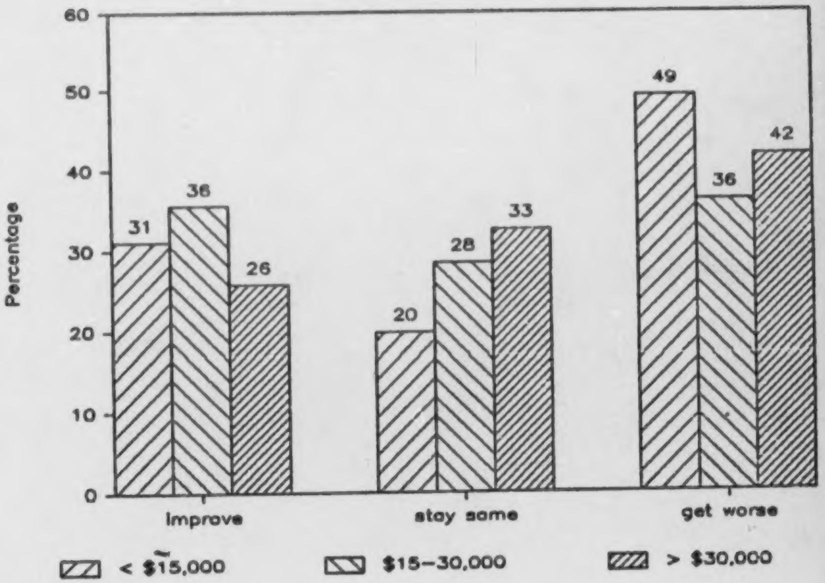


Figure 3. Overall Satisfaction of Farmers in Three Income Groups with Their Current Financial Situation.

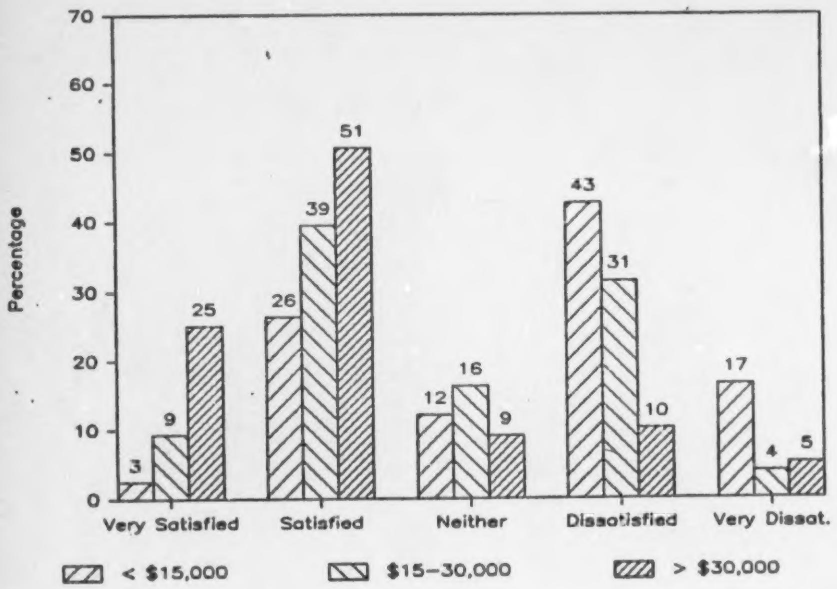


Figure 4. Percent of Farmers and Other Nebraskans Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied with Their Current Financial Situation, by Income Level.

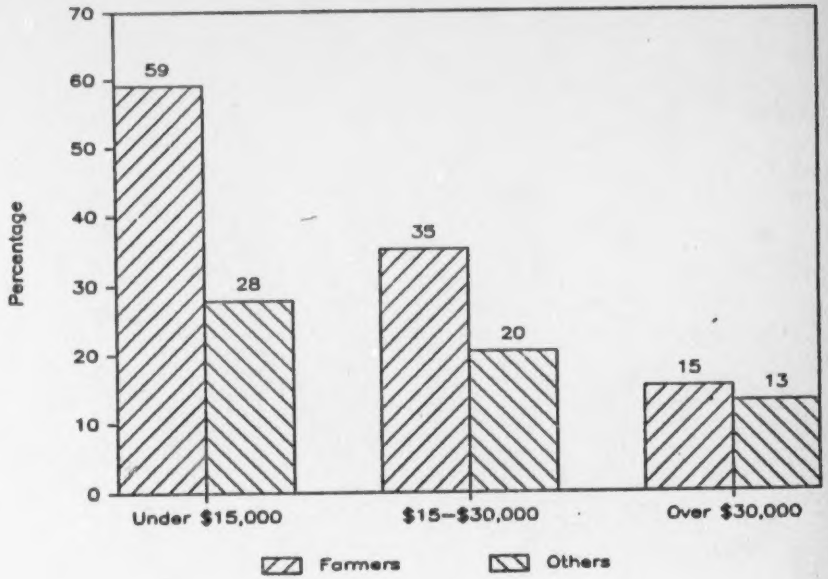


Figure 5. Percent of Farmers and Other Nebraskans in Three Income Groups Saying that Their Financial Prospects Are Worse Than They Were Two Years Ago.

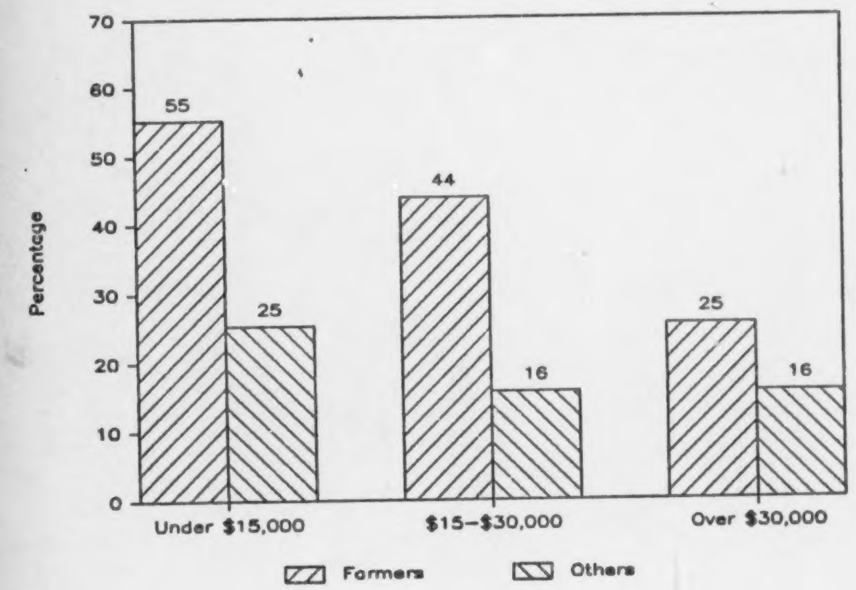


Figure 6. Likelihood of Farmers in Three Income Groups Saying They Will Be Actively Farming 10 Years From Now. Farmers Over Age 55 Are Excluded From The Analysis.

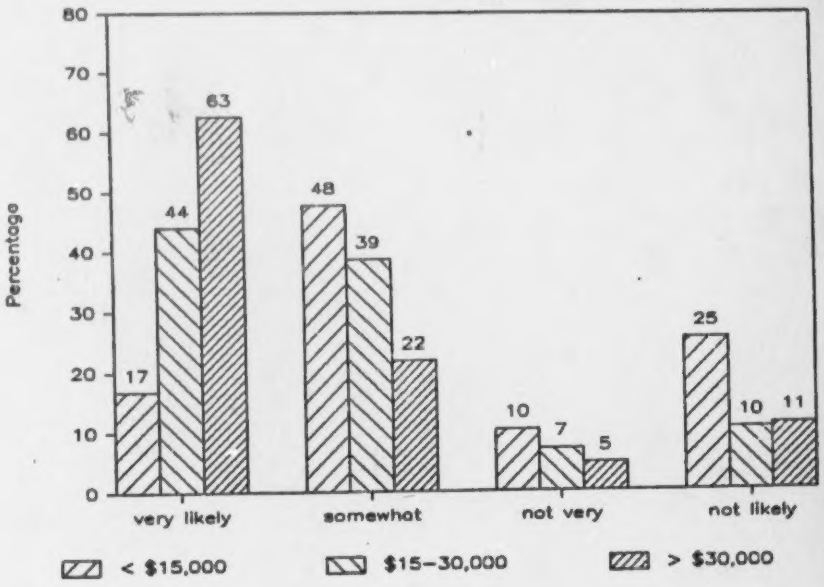


Figure 7. Answer of Farmers in Three Income Groups to the Question: Would You Advise A Relative To Go Into Farming/Ranching?

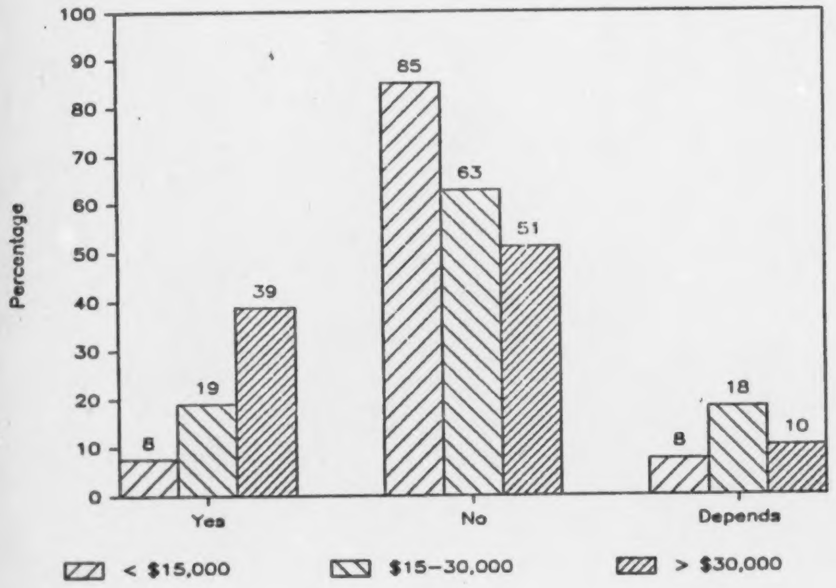


Figure 8. Degree of Satisfaction of Farmers in Three Income Groups With Farming As An Occupation.

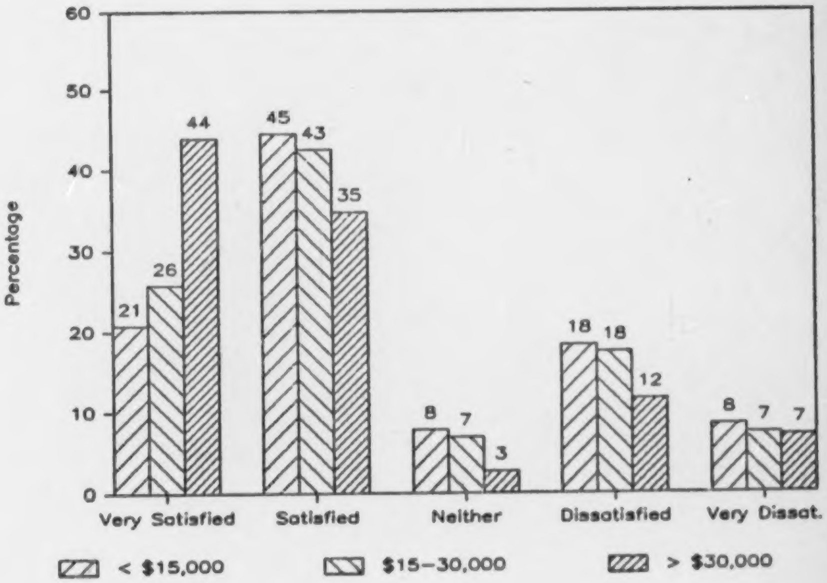


Figure 9. Degree of Agreement of Farmers in Three Income Groups To The Statement: The Downturn in the Farm Economy Is Because the Federal Government Has Been Too Involved in Agriculture.

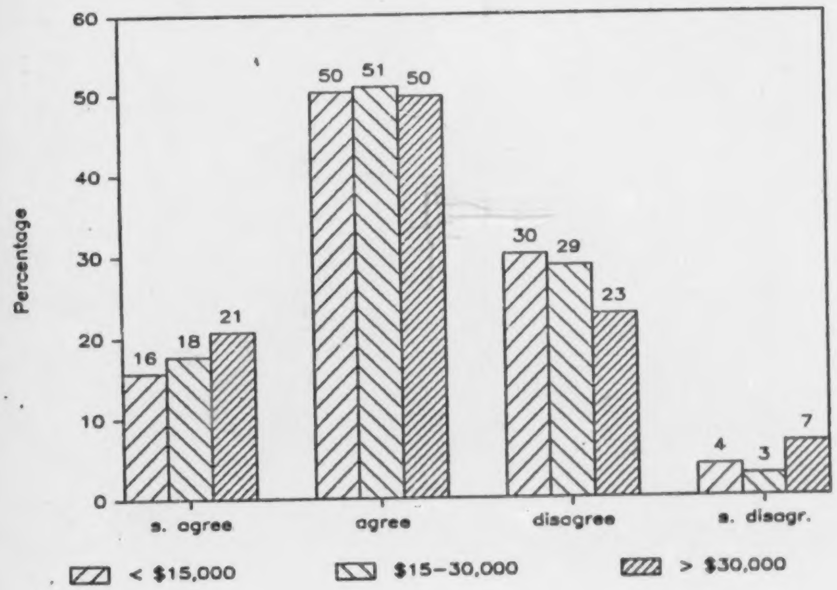
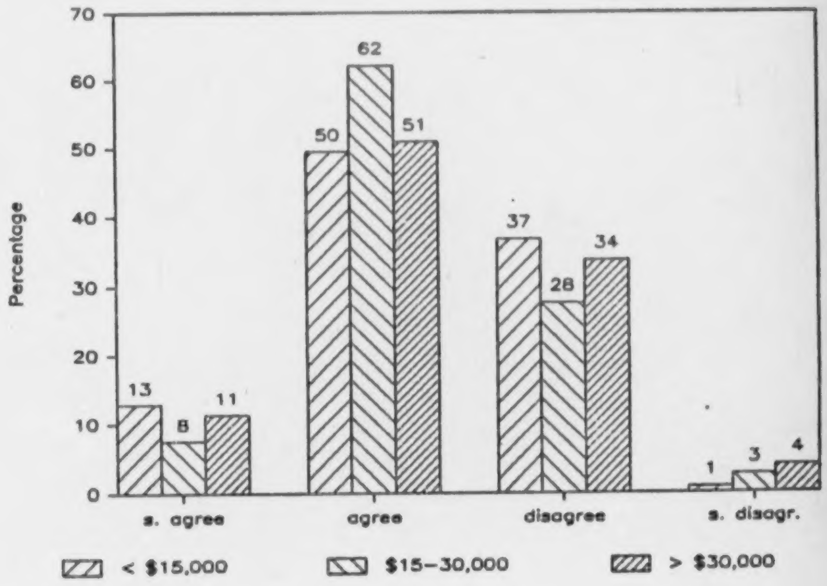


Figure 10. Degree of Agreement of Farmers in Three Income Groups to the Statement: The Nebraska State Government Could Do a Lot More to Help Farmers and Ranchers Than They Are Doing Now.



List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1985 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

| Report Number | Title |
|---|---|
| 1 | Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1985 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50. |